



NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOLUME LXXVII, No. 3

MARCH, 1943

WHOLE NUMBER 595

Contents

	PAGE
Frontispiece: The Glory of Winter	130

EDITORIAL

The President General's Message	131
---	-----

ARTICLES

Charles Moore and the Plan of Washington	H. P. Caemmerer	132
Spirit of '76 Still Lives On	Pattie Ellicott	139
The Bells at Valley Forge	Aileen Langston	159
The American Constitution—for This We Fight	Alfred P. Smith, Jr.	166

VERSE

Crusaders: 1943	Pearle R. Casey	148
Puritan Mission	Worthington Newton	184

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

State Regents' Pages	142
Service and Defense	151
Treasures of Our Museum	161
Between Your Book Ends	164
Children of the American Revolution	169
Junior Membership	170
Committee Reports	171
News Items	174
Parliamentary Procedure	176
Genealogical Department	179

Issued By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, Washington, D. C.

ELISABETH ELLICOTT POE, Editor

Address all manuscripts, photographs and editorial communications to The Editor, National Historical Magazine, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

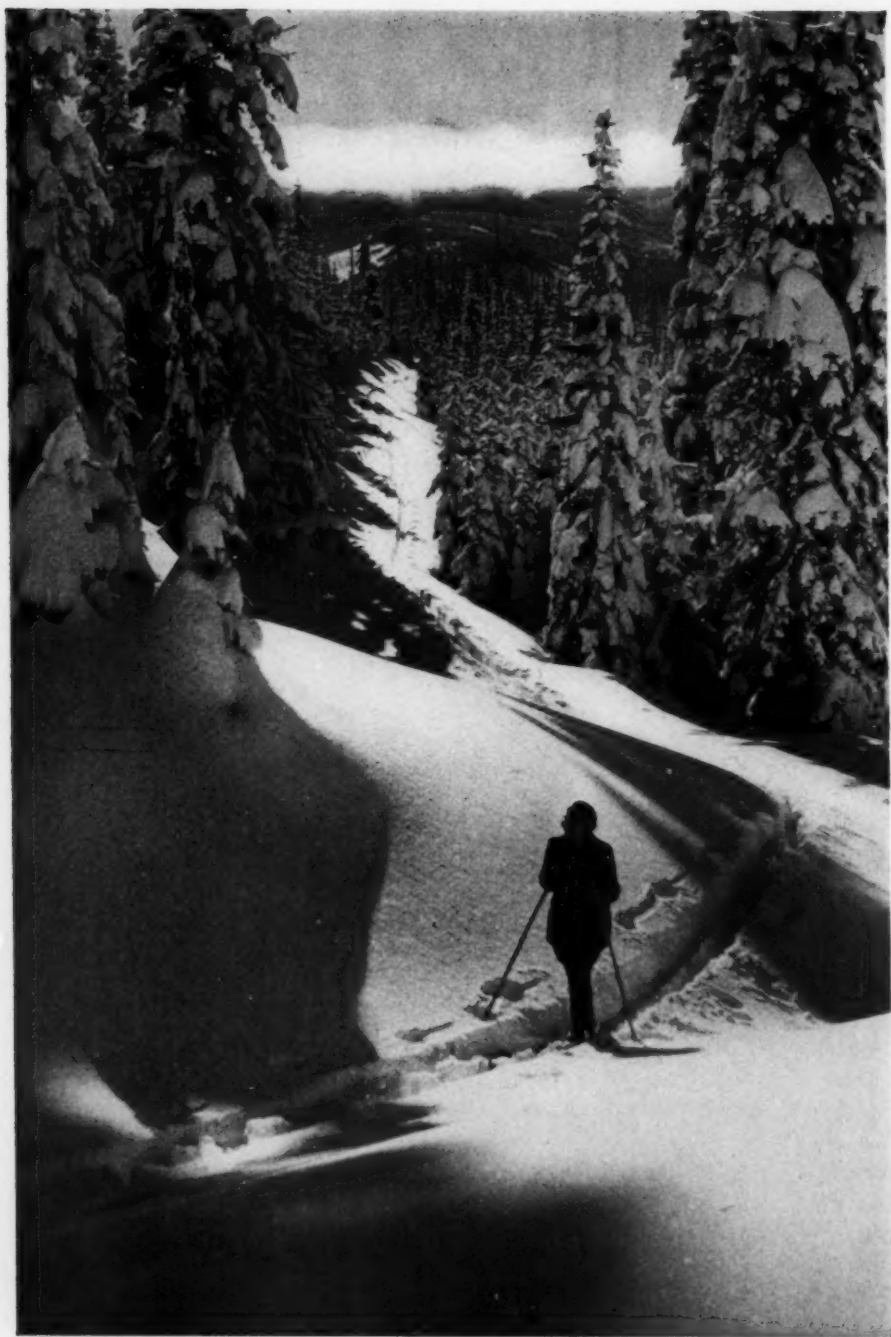
* * *

MRS. C. A. SWANN SINCLAIR, National Chairman,
National Historical Magazine Committee

Single Copy, 25 Cents. Yearly Subscription, \$2.00; Two Years, \$3.00

Copyright, 1943, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879



THE GLORY OF WINTER
A Scene on Mount Hood

The President General's Message

DEAR MEMBERS:

*"Beareth all things
Believeth all things,
Endureth all things."*

LIVING one day at a time—even though making preparations for the next, has been one way to keep normal during these days of trial.

We have faith that our loved ones will be protected but we dare not dwell on their absence from the shelter of the home too much lest our nerves snap under the tension and the suspense.

We are thankful for the courageous press and camera men who risk their lives to get pictures of our armed forces in far away lands to send back to the United States of America.

What a joyful surprise it often is to have an occasional glimpse of one dear to us, from whom no word had been received for months, suddenly appear before our eyes in a group of fighting companions in some strange land surroundings shown in some of our periodicals.

We truly enjoy blessings daily and we do appreciate these gifts from above. They give us renewed courage and a determination to keep the sentiment and comfort of our homes intact for those who will soon return, praying and trusting that everything will be the same as when they said good-bye.

It is an unspeakable comfort to know that in every part of America men, women and children are giving of their means and resources, working and praying towards that end—and we must have faith that this deadly war will soon end.

Our war project for the expansion of the blood plasma by contributions of one dollar or more from each of our 143,000 members is progressing rapidly and at the present writing, February 1, 1943, over \$44,000 has been received.

This amount has been expended for ten blood plasma units, which have been presented to the Red Cross, through which organization the army and navy functions for these gifts, station wagons and two blood centers.

As added funds are received other units will be established. There is no limit to the amount of blood needed and it is hoped that after our special project is completed, our DAR Red Cross Committee will continue to promote this vital service to the world.

It would be a great privilege to follow in the footsteps of Clara Barton and of those other angels of mercy, nurses and nurses' aides, who give their lives to help the sick and suffering, but many cannot do these things.

Think, then, of what a golden gate of opportunity has opened for those who wish to serve in some way—men and women may become blessings to humanity by the simple act of giving their blood, thus saving the lives of countless thousands.

We must not—we dare not, fail them.

Faithfully
Helena R. Buck

◇ ◇ ◇

Charles Moore and the Plan of Washington

BY H. P. CAEMMERER

Secretary, National Commission of Fine Arts

ON September 25, 1942, occurred the death of Dr. Charles Moore, who was well known to many members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as one of the outstanding historians and scholars of this country, and more particularly as the one under whose guidance for the past almost fifty years the City of Washington developed from a shabby "town" to one of the most beautiful capital cities in the world.

Charles Moore was born on October 20, 1855, in Ypsilanti, Michigan, when that State was being settled by sturdy, patriotic Americans, who migrated from the East. One of his ancestors, John Goff, was a member of Cotton Mather's church and later settled in New Hampshire, where he commanded one of the three companies of New Hampshire rangers that protected the frontier against the Indians. The daughter of John Goff married Samuel Moore, a Scotch Irishman. Their son Joseph kept a tavern at the Falls, known as Moore's Ferry, and the old house, now quite modernized, is still in the family. One of Joseph's descendants, Charles, married Adeline MacAllaster in 1836. Dr. Moore related, in a brief autobiographical sketch of his life from 1855 to 1878 that "On their marriage Charles and Adeline set out by stage across the country to the Erie Canal, thence to Buffalo by steamer to Detroit and by wagon for thirty miles to the new town of Ypsilanti, named for the Greek hero Demetrius Ypsilanti. The townsite had been laid out by the eccentric Judge Woodward, a friend of L'Enfant, who gave to his town not only its name but also two large public squares on each side of the Huron River." Other members of the family also settled there and Charles' father conducted a general store for twenty years. Indians living in the neighborhood enjoyed coming to the store to keep warm. Amidst these primitive surroundings the son Charles was born. He was six years old when the Civil War began, and well remembered being taken



DR. CHARLES MOORE

to the barracks, where young men of the neighboring families enlisted in the Twentieth Michigan. His parents died when he was about fourteen years of age. His guardian, who made occasional visits to the East, was anxious to give the boy a good education. Charles visited the ancestral home in New Hampshire in his early youth several times in company with his parents, traveling by way of Montreal. In August, 1870, Charles determined to make the trip alone, but at Montreal found himself very homesick and would have returned but for a Mississippi River steamboat captain, Jack May, who had married the beautiful Nellie Skinner of Ypsilanti. It was arranged that Charles should attend a small Episcopal church school at New Brighton, Pennsylvania. Here he attended for a year and then decided to enter Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts. Dr. Moore relates that during the summer of 1872, while

on a vacation trip, he visited New York but did not find it to his liking, and thereupon "took the Fall River boat for Washington." Thus he saw the city during President Grant's Administration and during the Governor Shepherd Regime, who did a great work in two-year's time to improve highways and unsanitary conditions in the National Capital, and when 60,000 trees were planted, many of which are the great and beautiful trees of Washington today. In a sense, Dr. Moore took up where Governor Shepherd left off, some twenty years later.

Having finished his preparatory education at Andover, Charles matriculated at Harvard and graduated with the class of 1878. Thereupon he made journalism his vocation and entered the *Detroit Evening Journal* as a reporter. Soon he was appointed Washington correspondent, and this appointment brought him into association with Senator James McMillan of Michigan, whose political secretary he became about 1890. Subsequently, by virtue of the fact that Senator McMillan was Chairman, Dr. Moore became Clerk to the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia.

Senator McMillan was at that time concerned with several much-needed improvements for the National Capital. The population of the city had grown from 61,000 in 1860 to nearly 200,000 in 1890. Among the projects were: the improvement of the city water supply, which resulted in the establishment of the Filtration Plant that became a part of the McMillan Park at First and W Streets, N. W.; the consolidation of nearly a dozen street car companies (horse-drawn until about 1890) to two; the reorganization of the charitable institutions for the District of Columbia; the elimination of grade crossings; and the extension of the highway system of the District of Columbia. In 1890 the Highway Plan of the city did not extend in an orderly way much beyond the limits of the original L'Enfant Plan of 1791. This was not effected until 1893. Dr. Moore, as Clerk to the Senate District Committee, prepared the reports on all of these projects and they are now a part of the valuable historical documents concerning the development of the National Capital.

The World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago of 1893 gave Dr. Moore a view of a monumental group of buildings built in accordance with a consummate plan in

which artists, architects, sculptors, painters and landscape architects collaborated. The White City on the shores of Lake Michigan had a great effect on art in the United States. It stirred the whole world by the production of a beautiful and impressive group of buildings so arranged and coordinated as to create a sense of unity in the whole composition. The use of landscape effects of canals and basins, of statuary and paintings, all contributed to impress the public and to lift people into new standards and ideals of achievements. It marked the beginning of a new era in civic development.

The first city to benefit by the aesthetic achievements of the World's Fair was the National Capital. The construction of the Library of Congress, completed in 1897, had brought many of the artists to Washington and a still greater work was to follow. In 1900 a great celebration commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the removal of the seat of government to the District of Columbia was held in Washington. The keynote of the celebration was the improvement of the District of Columbia in a manner and to an extent commensurate with the dignity and resources of the American nation, which at the close of the Spanish-American War had become a world power. The population of Washington was 218,196. While the centennial exercises were in progress, the American Institute of Architects was in session in the city and discussed the subject of development of parks and the placing of public buildings. The tentative ideas of a number of the leading architects and other artists were heard. Thereupon the Institute appointed a committee on legislation, and consultation between the committee and the Senate District Committee resulted, culminating in what became known as the McMillan Park Commission, which was composed of Daniel H. Burnham, architect, Charles Follen McKim, architect, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., landscape architect, and Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor. Charles Moore served as Secretary. That Commission was appointed in 1901 through a resolution introduced in the United States Senate by Senator McMillan and adopted on March 8, 1901.

The Plans prepared by the McMillan Commission with its Report, which was

edited by Dr. Moore and submitted to the United States Senate, constituted the first and most notable proposal for grouping of public buildings ever put forward in the United States pertaining to city development. It marked a most important epoch in the development of the National Capital, since it revived and made possible the carrying out of the original L'Enfant Plan of 1791 for the Federal City, which was adopted by President Washington and Secretary of State Jefferson, but which had been neglected for practically three-quarters of a century. Henceforth, unity, orderliness and beauty were once more to become the watchwords. Champions of the Plan of Washington asserted themselves amidst opposition by vested interests. Among the proponents of the Plan of 1901 were President Theodore Roosevelt, who saved the Plan in determining the location of the Department of Agriculture Building on the Mall, and the Honorable Elihu Root, who resolved to help the Plan of 1901 by driving down as many pegs as possible, and there were others. The railroad tracks were removed from the Mall, thereby restoring the central axis of the L'Enfant Plan and Union Station was built in accordance with the design of Daniel H. Burnham. The White House was restored to be a Mansion in keeping with the dignity of the Chief Executive of the Nation, at an expense of approximately \$500,000, appropriated by Congress. In this work Dr. Moore took a most active part.

However, during the succeeding ten years little more in the way of progress was made. The McMillan Commission, having submitted its Report, went out of existence and the plans were left without anyone to execute them. Senator McMillan died in 1902 and Dr. Moore returned with his family to Detroit to become Secretary of a Bank and Trust Company. The cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall was laid on April 19, 1904, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, during the thirteenth annual convention; the trowel used by George Washington in laying the cornerstone of the United States Capitol on September 18, 1793, being used for the occasion. The building, classical in design, was built of Vermont Marble, in accordance with plans of Edward Pearce Casey, architect, and completed in 1910. During the same period the Pan American Union

Building, with classical motives in the Spanish and French Renaissance style, in accordance with designs by Paul P. Cret, architect, was built. These two buildings and the Corcoran Gallery of Art, completed in 1897, were the only monumental buildings that stood on Seventeenth Street, facing the President's Park, for many years.

On January 18, 1909, President Roosevelt appointed by Executive Order a Council of the Fine Arts consisting of 30 artists, but Congress denied the Council their traveling expenses. Thereupon President Taft, on March 21, 1909, abolished the Council and Congress soon after, on May 17, 1910, established the National Commission of Fine Arts "to consist of seven well-qualified judges of the Fine Arts." Dr. Moore became one of the original members. It was a fitting recognition not only of past services, but also of his preeminent qualifications to pass upon subjects relating to the beautification of the National Capital. The Commission held its first meeting on July 8, 1910, and elected Daniel H. Burnham, architect, as Chairman. Other members in addition to Dr. Moore of the original Commission of Fine Arts were: Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., landscape architect; Cass Gilbert, architect; Thomas Hastings, architect; Daniel Chester French, sculptor; and Francis D. Millet, painter.

The first project to come before the Commission was the design and location of the Lincoln Memorial and in this the Commission reaffirmed the site selected by the McMillan Commission of 1901 in Potomac Park on the banks of the Potomac, in connection with a Memorial Bridge and a Water Gate. After brief periods, during which Mr. Burnham and Mr. French each served as Chairman, Dr. Moore was elected Chairman in 1915 and served as such during the succeeding 22 years. During those years Dr. Moore was the guiding spirit of the Commission. He was modest in the presence of the artist members and relied upon them for an interpretation of questions of art; yet they depended on Dr. Moore to carry out their ideas and had great respect for his judgment. Dr. Moore was very influential with members of Congress, Cabinet Officers, and other leading officials of the Government. He was conciliatory but firm when occasions required and was willing to compromise "in everything but the essence." The projects that

came before the Commission of Fine Arts during his 30 years of service numbered into the thousands, and the story of the beautification of Washington has the name of Charles Moore linked with each one of its important projects. In fact during those years Dr. Moore witnessed the transformation of Washington to be a beautiful capital city of the greatest Nation in the world.

A most important part in the work of transforming Washington culminated in the great Public Buildings Program of 1926 adopted during the Administration of President Coolidge, who took up the matter with Dr. Moore in its earliest stages, and he in turn with the members of the Commission of Fine Arts at numerous sessions. The outstanding result of this Public Buildings Program was the purchase by Congress of the entire 70 acres south of Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Treasury Department and the United States Capitol, and the development of the "Triangle." Among other important projects were: the completion of Union Station Plaza, the enlargement of the Capitol Grounds with provision for an additional House of Representatives Office Building, a United States Supreme Court Building, the Arlington Memorial Bridge, and the Water Gate, the completion of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Restoration of the Arlington Mansion. Also, after almost 150 years, the Mall planned by L'Enfant to connect the United States Capitol and a Monument to Washington was completed, thus providing an unobstructed vista somewhat over a mile in length and connecting one of the great domes of the world with one of the great monuments of the world.

The World War of 1917-1918 had brought Dr. Moore from Detroit to Washington as a permanent resident. In addition to his duties as Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, he became Consultant to the Librarian of Congress and Acting Chief of the Division of Manuscripts. He occupied that position for about nine years, 1918-1927, during which period because of his influence with leading families of the Nation he succeeded in securing many valuable documents for the Library of Congress, in particular the letters of President Theodore Roosevelt and President Taft.

During the years, amidst his daily duties, Dr. Moore found time to write a number of

very interesting books. In 1900 he published "The Northwest under Three Flags"; "History of Michigan", 1915; "A Life of Daniel H. Burnham, Architect and Planner of Cities" (two volumes), 1921; "The Family Life of George Washington", 1926; "Life and Letters of Charles Follen McKim", 1929; "Washington, Past and Present", 1929; "Wakefield, Birthplace of George Washington", 1932. Dr. Moore was editor of "The Plan of Chicago", prepared by Daniel H. Burnham and E. H. Bennett, 1919. He prepared an edition of the "George Washington's Rules of Civility" and "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and Second Inaugural", as well as the Report on the McMillan Commission of 1901 heretofore mentioned, and a Report on the Restoration of the White House in 1902. Dr. Moore was a firm believer in the motto: *Littera Scripta Manet*. He realized the value of making a record of subjects of importance, and thus his numerous reports and articles pertaining to Washington that he wrote during a period of more than 30 years remain as a valuable record to be referred to by historians and others in future years.

As the Bicentennial of the Birthday of George Washington approached, Dr. Moore became most actively interested in the restoration of the Birthplace of George Washington. He became an officer of the Wakefield National Memorial Association, which completed its work in time for the celebration in 1932. In connection with the celebration, Congress authorized the construction of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway to extend from the city George Washington founded, over the Arlington Memorial Bridge, to his home at Mount Vernon. Both were completed in 1932. Also Dr. Moore served as an advisor on the publication of the Writings of George Washington authorized by Congress, a work that comprises 37 volumes.

Dr. Moore was one of the speakers at the laying of the cornerstone of Constitution Hall, during which he said:

"Stupendous as have been the improvements in the National Capital during the past quarter century, the projects already begun will result in even greater advances during the next ten years. It requires a vast stretch of imagination to conceive that twenty-five years ago only the new Corcoran Gallery faced the President's

Park, where now Continental Memorial Hall, the Pan American with its old-world gardens, and the Red Cross Memorial complete a group which that lover of architecture Lord Lee of Fareham calls 'the finest anywhere.'

Again, during an address entitled "Washington—Vision and Reality", at the Annual Convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Washington April 18, 1932, Dr. Moore said:

"In the monuments of the National Capital you shall read the history of America. The Columbus Fountain that now looks up at the Capitol over a spacious carpet of grass, tree embroidered, marks the discovery of this New World. The monument of the World War that commemorates those heroes who so lately for us made sacrifice of their lives—for us and for civilization; this monument looks down on Memorial and Constitution Halls, your contribution to the adornment of the City of Washington. * * *

"As you go about the city and note the transformation of the Capital now in progress, you may question whence came the impulse for such stupendous undertakings. Primarily that impulse came from the citizens of the United States, urging upon their representatives in Congress the opportunity and also the duty of making the City of Washington expressive not alone of the wealth and power of the Nation, but also of its aspirations to a place in the realm of art and taste."

During the five years that followed the Bicentennial Celebration, Dr. Moore became very much interested in the construction of the National Gallery of Art, the gift of the late Honorable Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, concerning which Mr. Mellon frequently conferred with Dr. Moore. Then, feeling that his work for the City of Washington had been completed, Dr. Moore retired as Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts on September 29, 1937, to be succeeded by Mr. Gilmore D. Clarke, who was appointed a member of the Commission soon after completing his services as Consultant Landscape Architect for the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway and was later, after having been reappointed by President Roosevelt, elected Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

Dr. Moore was the recipient of numerous honors in this country and abroad. The degree of Doctor of Laws was bestowed upon Dr. Moore by the George Washington University in 1923 and by Miami University in 1930. He received the Degree of Doctor of Arts from his *alma mater*, Harvard University, in 1937. He was awarded

the Gold Medal of Honor of the American Branch, Societe des Architectes Diplomes par le Gouvernement Francais, 1924; and he became a Chevalier Legion of Honor (France), in 1928. The members and former members of the Commission of Fine Arts singularly honored Dr. Moore in the year 1935, at the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the establishment of the Commission, by presenting him with a Gold Medal, designed by Lee Lawrie, sculptor, and by a portrait of Dr. Moore, painted by Eugene Savage. Dr. Moore served under nine Presidents of the United States.

The past five years Dr. Moore lived in retirement on the Pacific Coast with his son MacAllaster Moore at Gig Harbor, Washington. The years were spent in writing reminiscences, and he had begun to write a History of the District of Columbia. On Friday morning, September 25th, Dr. Moore was taken ill, and ere his son had time to call a physician he had departed. Another son, Col. James M. Moore, U. S. A., survives.

Thus ended the career of one of the Nation's outstanding citizens, whose name will ever be associated with the Plan of Washington. Like the immortal Washington, Dr. Moore also worked many years, while a member of the Commission of Fine Arts, without compensation. It was a noble, sacrificing service given out of patriotic devotion to a noble cause, namely to make the Seat of Government a great and beautiful capital city of the Nation.



GROWING UP IN THE HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS, by C. E. Ladd and E. R. Eastman. 263 pages. Nester mann Publishing Company, New York. \$2.50.

Two farmers from up state tell each other of the things that happened up state when they were boys. They rehearse the joy of hitching up the mare to the cutter or the buggy. The excitement of gliding through the snow in the cutter behind the trotting horse. There are many experiences of country families and life and flavor of the joys of the simple life.

The Amended Flag Code

ATTENTION is directed to Section 7 of the enclosed Amended Flag Code, approved by the Congress of the United States on December 22, 1942. Providing that throughout the giving of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the U. S. A. the hand remains on the heart.—ELIZABETH MALOTT BARNES, *National Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag Committee, N.S.D.A.R.*

[PUBLIC LAW 829—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 806—2D SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 359]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend Public Law Numbered 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America".

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That Public Law Numbered 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America", be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

That the following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, established for the use of such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States.

SEC. 2. (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaves in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

(b) The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

(c) The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

(d) The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Army Day, April 6; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Memorial Day (half staff until noon), May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, October 12; Navy Day, October 27; Armistice Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December 25; such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States: the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

(e) The flag should be displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution.

(f) The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days.

(g) The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

SEC. 3. That the flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

(a) The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as provided in subsection (i).

(b) The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or a boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

(c) No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

(d) The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

(e) The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

(f) When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from the adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the right of the flag of the United States.

(g) When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

(h) When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.

(i) When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out, or so suspended that its folds fall as free as though the flag were staffed.

(j) When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

(k) When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above

and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, if it is displayed in the chancel of a church, or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience. Any other flag so displayed in the chancel or on the platform should be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's left as he faces the congregation or audience. But when the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform.

(l) The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

(m) The flag, when flown at half staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By "half staff" is meant lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to spear heads or flagstaves in a parade only by order of the President of the United States.

(n) When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

SEC. 4. That no disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America; the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

(a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down save as a signal of dire distress.

(b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

(c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

(d) The flag should never be used as drapery of any sort whatsoever, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of a platform, and for decoration in general.

(e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

(f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.

(g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.

(h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

(i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should

not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

(j) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

SEC. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats should salute in the same manner. Aliens should stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

SEC. 6. That when the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress. When the flag is displayed, all present should face the flag and salute.

SEC. 7. That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all", be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute.

SEC. 8. Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation.

Approved, December 22, 1942.

FLAG CODE LEAFLETS

(In colors)

Price List

\$12.00	per	1000	codes
7.00	"	500	"
4.00	"	250	"
2.00	"	100	"

Any quantity under 100 will be charged for at a flat rate of three cents a code.

All orders should be sent to
Treasurer General
Memorial Continental Hall
Washington, D. C.

Spirit of '76 Still Lives On

BY PATTIE ELICOTT

THAT the spirit of '76 still lives on in this second world war can be proven in any group of D. A. R. or other women's club gathering when women get there somehow no matter how far they may have to walk or what inconveniences they may have to endure.

The women of 1943 have noble precedents to follow, for the founding mothers of the Republic knew what sacrifice and service meant and what they must go without in order that Victory might come to the embattled colonies.

While the men starved at Valley Forge the women and children at home knew the hardships of restricted diets and while coffee and sugar were not rationed then they were rare articles on the dinner tables of the American Revolution.

True there was no fuel oil in those days but to keep the home fires of the Revolution burning women and children had to cut firewood themselves and often had to transport it long distances by crude and painful methods, often having to carry it in on their own backs.

There was no charm for the women of the Revolution to be obliged to use thorns plucked from trees for hair pins or the sharp needles of cactus for dress pins. But they used them cheerfully. Even as cheerfully as women of today turn away from notion counters when told they can not secure their favorite type of hair pins, only a small paper of needles, if any, and a restricted quantity of dress pins.

Of course, the founding mothers were not always uncomplaining even as Milady today is not about the privations of the moment. But they kept silent about it, anyway, and bore these small inconveniences and even the greater ones with courage and forbearance.

The spirit of '76 will prevail in every town and hamlet of America when our households must be vastly different than in peace times and we, too, have to know anxiety for our loved ones, the lack of many luxuries we have considered necessities and which were not and perhaps a less happy diet than the plentiful one to which we have become so accustomed.

We will parallel the satisfaction, as we do without, the founding mothers knew when they took their scant stores and brought them as willing gifts to the cold and hungry men in the Revolutionary camps.

It is told of Martha Washington that one time she visited her husband at Valley Forge. The larder was very low indeed and even for the general's lady it could not be made into a decent supper.

A few potatoes were roasting in a fire near the General's tent. When they were brought in, Martha Washington exclaimed: "Roasted potatoes. A feast I have not enjoyed since my youth." Everyone laughed and that supper was indeed a feast.

It was no wonder that the Continental Army bore the sobriquet of "Home spun", flung at them by the British soldiery, with great pride.

For the ones who wore these homespun uniforms owed them to the women who were keeping the fires of home and patriotism burning and filling the hearts of the men with courage.

There were no great contractors, or great efficient supply corps to supply the men of the Continental Army with necessities. The women who saw the light of liberty through the fog of battle answered the plea of the Congress in 1775 for thirteen thousand warm coats for the winter uniforms of American soldiers and spent long hours at their looms making them.

The women sheared the home sheep, aided by the children and the men who were not at the wars.

Many a treasured garment or blanket already made was sacrificed to meet the call. Patriotic homes became a center of war industry in contrast to the high-powered, well staffed, well supplied uniform manufacturing centers today.

Those of us who find that we probably have to wear out wool garments of other years rather than purchase new ones so that our men on the battle fronts of the world may be well supplied should contrast our lot with those of the women of the Revolution.

They did more than sacrifice a new garment: they contributed the ones they had

and, in addition, gave heroic service by sitting through the long hours at their looms weaving the wool that had been so carefully conserved for vital family use.

In the inside of each of the coats, these loyal industrious women in the service of victory provided with their skill at the looms and with the needle, was sewn a label bearing the name of the town and the coat maker.

Just as today the Red Cross and other organizations put the names of the donors in Buddy Bags sent to men of the armed services.

These women formed a great Continental production corps with which the present corps of women, sewing, knitting and working to send supplies and comforts to the men who are fighting the present-hour fight for freedom, may be compared.

It is no wonder that those who possess one of these labels as testimony of the patriotism of some Revolutionary ancestress regard it with boundless pride.

The lists of the wearers and makers of these bounty coats are treasured in the archives of many Old New England towns. Those that possess a "Coat Roll" are considered fortunate among their sister towns.

In those days, as in this, some of the women were more skilled than others. So history tells us some garments were rather rudely shaped, just as sometimes today the best efforts of some enthusiastic but inexperienced knitter does not come up to specification unless it be the high order of patriotism with which she works.

Today we have every advantage of experienced instructors to set our amateurs on the proper path in knitting garments for our men. But the homespun coat makers of the Revolutionary days did produce warm and substantial garments eagerly seized on by the men.

Among the most enthusiastic of the weavers, of course, was Martha Washington, who directed and took part in the work in the spinning house at Mount Vernon, using the wool available or unraveling garments of pre-war days to weave into warm clothing.

When the huge cumbersome carriage with the heavy springs bore Martha Washington from Mount Vernon to spend some time with General Washington at Valley Forge and other battle centers, it was always loaded down with garments of all

kinds, socks and mitts, the result of the industry of the General's Lady and the women about Mount Vernon.

This was in contrast to the streamlined canteen units our women of today use to give service and comfort to the men.

Martha Washington took many supplies, bandages for the sick and wounded, food-stuffs and other materials to give comfort to the General and his men.

Those who murmur at the difficulties of transportation today should give a thought to Martha Washington making her long journey of patriotism through all the hazards of the countryside of that day crowded and uncomfortable in her overladen carriage. It often was stuck in the muddy roads. If we are cold some of these nights we might give a thought to the Lady of Mount Vernon away from her warm home. She must have slept in cold and discomfort, where she could, along the way.

For the swift trains that would take us today in a few hours were unknown in those days, and the journey of the mistress of Mount Vernon took days.

Those of us who are annoyed at the things needed to be done about our houses, formerly done by husband, brother, son, or handy man, and which are left to deal with ourselves should remember the manless households of the Revolution, where the women had to do all the work, with little equipment.

We are too apt to dwell, when we contemplate those Revolutionary heroines, on women who were established in comfortable homes before their husbands went forth to war.

The women had to face the duties and tasks that were theirs whether they dwelt in mansions or an humble cottage.

It was no wonder that the men of Washington's army had many distressed thoughts about the condition of their families.

But it must have been something of the deathless courage and inspiration of women which sent the ragged, bleeding Continentals forth to tasks of heroism and endurance which culminated in the surrender of Cornwallis and the establishment of our great nation.

Women in war time are always called upon to give up some favorite vanity as the women in this war must sacrifice silk stockings and other such luxuries. The patriotic Revolutionary Period women before the war

were dependent on England for much of their finery. Even before the Revolutionary War broke out patriotic women throughout the colonies gave up all comforts from Great Britain except the necessities of life.

The lack of gauze affected Colonial women much as the women of today feel about silk stockings.

The decree to wear what you have is heard on all sides as a 1943 slogan. It also was heard from the Revolutionary ladies. Revolutionary days, while rich materials were worn, the women of the American Revolution were careful to explain that it was pre-war vintage, just as is done today, by the way.

After the Revolutionary smoke of battle died down and the new victorious nation began to build for the future, the Washing-

ton family and the other leaders of the nation set an example that was followed by the people of all classes. That was to use only goods produced in this country. George Washington's Inaugural suit, as we all know, was of Mount Vernon vintage. Mrs. Washington wore dresses made from materials woven and produced in this country.

This turning to home production by those who had fought and bled to make it possible for free men to produce necessities and luxuries alike, is one of the most essential factors that set the new nation on its way to become the great self-sustaining nation it is today, ready and able to produce for ourselves and also for those who are carrying the banners on many battle fronts.



March Activities of the President General

- March 2-3-4 Omaha, Nebr., State Conference, Blackstone Hotel.
- 7-8 Coffeyville, Kans., State Conference, Dale.
- 9 Oklahoma City, Okla., State Conference, Skirvin.
- 11 Des Moines, Iowa, State Conference, Fort Des Moines.
- 13 St. Paul, Minn., State Conference, Lowry Hotel.
- 15-16 Columbus, Ohio, State Conference, Deshler-Wallick.
- 19 Chicago, Ill., State Conference, Palmer House.
- 22 Janesville, Wis., State Conference, Monterey.
- 24 Detroit, Mich., State Conference, Statler.
- 25-26 Baltimore, Md., State Conference, Belvedere.
- 27-28 Washington, D. C., State Conference, Memorial Continental Hall.
- 29-30 Columbia, S. C., State Conference, Columbia.



MRS. LANDRETH LEE
LAYTON, JR.
State Regent of
Delaware



MRS. GEOFFREY
CREYKE
State Regent of the
District of Columbia



MRS. BRUCE D.
REYNOLDS
State Regent
of Virginia

State Regents' Pages

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

"SERVICE FOR VICTORY" is the chosen theme of the sixty chapters in the District of Columbia. Wholehearted participation in wartime activity is the sacred obligation of every member.

Twenty-six chapters report 100 per cent purchase of War Bonds and Stamps by members. Eighteen chapters also own Bonds.

Over half our quota has been paid to the War Projects Fund for the purchase of a Mobile Blood Plasma Unit.

More than a thousand Buddy Bags were distributed at Christmas to the soldiers guarding Washington.

Members participate in civilian defense, salvage programs, USO, AWVS, WAAC, WAVES, and all Red Cross activities.

A Red Cross workroom has been furnished, by the Americanism Committee, at the Webster School, where a Christmas party was given for the citizenship classes. Over 150 people from fifty different countries, including representatives from the 21 Pan American Republics, met with us there in happy fellowship.

There has been no lessening of enthusiasm for the regular work of the National Society. We have pledged \$650.00 for the new high school at Kate Duncan Smith. Scholarships and all projects for young people are being continued.

True to the spirit of the founders, we are determined to serve to the limit of our ability.

ALICE PAULETT CREYKE
(Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke),
State Regent.

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA'S 82 chapters and over 4,000 members are working to support the ideals and patriotic purposes of our National Society. Their greatest efforts are directed toward our war projects, yet the work of regular committees has not been neglected.

Our work on the restoration of old county records continues. This year we have restored two books and are restoring a third. Our building fund for Bris is growing and we look forward to the time when a new boy's dormitory will be erected.

We have promoted the sale of War Bonds and have participated in the campaigns for raising money sponsored by the USO, Red Cross, and the committee for infantile paralysis. When the annual reports are submitted they will show splendid results of the work of the chapters and individuals.

At the Red Cross centers, thousands of hours have been spent making surgical dressings; and at home, many garments have been knitted.

The blood plasma project was received enthusiastically and contributions for this work are coming in well. Several chapters have sent their "\$1.00 per member" quota in full.

Many Buddy Bags have been filled. One chapter of only twenty members made and filled forty bags.

At Virginia's many war activities centers, the Virginia Daughters have helped in recreation and first aid centers, and literally thousands of service men have enjoyed their home hospitality.

(Continued on page 143)

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

THE keystone in the foundation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is loyalty to and devotion to the men of our nation who serve in our armed forces.

Our members have carried out this tradition since our earliest beginnings, and again we find ourselves devoting every effort to the support of a magnificent fighting force, in which are the dearly loved men of our families.

Aside from the projects which we are pledged to carry on within our own membership, we have given every support to the Red Cross of our nation. Under its symbol of mercy we have labored long to aid the victims of war in foreign nations, and to prepare to care for our own should the enemy strike the home front.

The Red Cross is chartered by our gov-

ernment to give specific services which are not duplicated. These include serving the men in our armed forces within military reservations, and accompanying our fighting task forces to the battle front. Red Cross men and women with our men overseas are the link of communication between them and their homes.

The President of the United States calls on all citizens to give to the Red Cross War Fund in the month of March. It is a privilege to pledge the support of the Daughters of the American Revolution to this cause. Our members are urged to contribute to the fund and to volunteer their services to our Red Cross.

HELENA R. POUCH

(Mrs. William H. Pouch),

*President General, National Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution.*

State Regents' Page

(Continued from page 142)

Too much praise cannot be given the individual members who make possible the splendid work of our patriotic society. They are the society. To them belongs the praise.

KATHARINE G. REYNOLDS,
(Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds),
Virginia State Regent.

DELAWARE

FROM the Caesar Rodney Chapter of Wilmington—our largest and oldest chapter—organized on the seventh of December 1895, to the Mary Vining Chapter of Seaford, in the southern part of the state, Delaware D. A. R. are busier than ever, chiefly in this year of crucial decisions, in war work of all kinds.

Being so close to the coast that when the fog rolls in from the sea we can actually smell the salt in the air, makes us ever conscious of the possible presence of the enemy and anxious to do what we can to let and hinder him.

Let me give a few instances of our activities: A member, who is a chairman of the war bond selling, reported the sale in

one small town of some \$90,000 in Bonds—in the space of a week.

Another member drove—on precious tires—159 miles to do eighteen hours airplane spotting. Another one of our six chapters boasts eight members who have already established over three hundred hours of war service.

The evening at the USO and the ensuing hospitality in our own homes bring their immediate reward in the friendship of these frequently young defenders of our land. One chapter has already oversubscribed its blood plasma quota.

We have adopted a little English girl to whom a warm Christmas box was sent.

I could go on and on enumerating the countless good deeds of the Delaware Daughters who are themselves so much better at doing than recounting their good works that they will never receive the credit they deserve—but then, who cares about the credit? the work is the thing.

And while the country needs us, we mean to be at hand to deliver the service praising the Lord for the opportunity to be of use.

MARIANNE S. G. LAYTON

(Mrs. Landreth Lee Layton),
State Regent, Delaware.

Half Forgotten Romances of American History

John Adams and Abigail Smith

BY ELISABETH ELLICOTT POE

ON the walls of the quaint old First Congregational Church at Quincy, Mass., is a tablet on which is inscribed:

"Beneath these walls are deposited the mortal remains of

JOHN ADAMS

Son of John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams
Second President of the United States
and

ABIGAIL,

His beloved and only wife,
Daughter of William and Elizabeth
(Quincy) Smith,

In every relation of life a pattern of filial,
conjugal, maternal and social virtue."

There is more to the inscription, but the abiding virtues of Abigail Smith Adams, whose place in history is assured through the fact that she was the first first lady of the White House, are neatly summed up in these few lines.

The other reaction to the words "Abigail Adams" is that she is the mistress of the White House who hung out her wet clothes in the east room of the executive mansion which afterward became the scene of notable social events, state marriages and funerals and other national happenings. Well, Abigail did hang her clothes to dry in the big raftered room. And, if necessary, she could have washed them as well and made a good job of it.

Abigail Adams was the old-fashioned type of wife, a helpmate in every sense of the word; the pioneer type of American woman who, side by side with the men of the country, built the United States on a foundation that shall endure for ages to come. Her sturdy virtues have been transmitted to the generations that followed her until her descendants are a goodly throng, prominent in church, state, law and every progressive field of American life. The wife of one President and the mother of another, surely that was glory enough for any woman. She lived to see her well-beloved son, John Quincy Adams, occupy his father's place as the Chief Executive of the nation.

Not far from Boston, in fact, nine miles as the trolley runs, just a short distance from the rugged outline of the New England seacoast, is the quaint old village of Braintree. The picturesque white houses with green shutters and gabled roofs, the giant oaks that line the smooth walks all speak convincingly of the past, a worthy past, one of which every Braintreite justly is proud. The town is situated on the old Plymouth post road that in times past saw stirring sights. Braintree, itself is one of a string of settlements built only a few miles apart—for better protection, as it were.

Braintree reaches back to 1620, the very year of the settlement of the region round about when the first modest log cabin was built on its site with Indian neighbors, none too friendly and alive to the first opportunity of disposing effectively by tomahawk or torch of the unwelcome whites. The wilderness with its thousand perils and its dark secrets was at the very gates of Braintree.

The land sloped gently up from the sea for about a mile. Here the forefathers of Braintree cleared the ground, tilled their little patches and set the ark of homes in the very midst of peril. In accordance with the queer inherent instinct of mankind, which is in itself a relic of pagan days and rites, the houses were all built, facing the east or the south. This custom persists more or less in Braintree and other rural communities today, depicting man's inclination to face either the sun or the sea.

It was near Braintree that in 1625 mad, merry Captain Wollaston, a gay gentleman and soldier of fortune of the time, accompanied by 30 choice spirits, set up a camp which they called "Camp Wollaston," or the Merry Mount. They were unlike most of the Pilgrim fathers in that jest and light heartedness were their ideals of life. Inasmuch as they came loaded down with fire-water with which they hoped to lure the Indians into revelations of stores of gold and other treasures, the red men welcomed

them, gave them corn, meal and furs. There is good ground for thinking that Captain Wollaston and his merry men also partook generously of the cup that cheers and does inebriate. For they scandalized their good Puritan neighbors by setting up a Maypole around which they danced, not only by day light but by fire light as well.

But they reckoned not on the stern will of the Pilgrims who sent doughty Captain Standish to break up the picnic. Standish arrived with his invincible army of twelve men, arrested the captain and broke up the party, smashing the Maypole with relentless fury. The band was broken up. Six years later the land thereabouts was granted and apportioned out to the Rev. John Wilson, William Coddington, Edward Quinsey, James Penniman, Moses Payne and Francis Eliot.

These godly men built on the old Maypole site quite a different kind of a settlement. The Merry Mount became only a tradition to lure away the thoughts of the Pilgrim children from their catechisms and prayers. This particular portion was known as the North Precinct of the town of Braintree. Thither came, in 1636, Henry Adams, the first of the Adams family in the old town. They were hard workers, the Adams family, good farmers and cordwainers; church going, godly folk; filled with the spirit of righteousness.

As material affairs prospered with them the Adams family bought the Penniman homestead which was a "likely" piece of property for the times. Broad acres of smiling land went with it and fruit trees enriched the winter larder with jams and jellies and the Thanksgiving rosy apples. Four generations after sturdy Henry Adams had been gathered to his fathers, one John Adams, an honest farmer and cordwainer, smiled into the face of a new John Adams, to be exact, on October 30, 1735. The baby lay in the proud arms of Susanna (Boylston), the mother, little dreaming of the high destiny of second President of the United States that was to be his.

John Adams, the first, and his good wife Susanna had lofty ambitions for little John. They resolved to give him a college education from the start. Many a bright shilling went into Mother Adams' old blue stocking as "John's college money." With New England thrift she amassed the then mighty sum that was needed to send the lad when

just a little over 15 to Harvard college in Cambridge. Today this is a journey of only an hour or so by train, perhaps fifteen minutes as the aeroplane flies. Then it marked a real adventure in seeing life for young John Adams as, with pack on back, loaded with mother's goodies, and with many a parting injunction and godly admonition, he set forth for Harvard with several other lads of the town.

The bent of the lad was to the law, in those days as in these, a step to political preferment. At that time, theology was the favorite study of New England youth. There is little doubt that the good Susanna cherished hopes of seeing her only son a servant in the House of the Lord and of experiencing the keen joy of sitting beneath his anointed preachings. More than one-half the students at Harvard were embryo preachers. But young John Adams did not take to theology. The intricacies of dogma had no attraction for his mind. The fine points of the law interested him far more than splitting hairs about the exact whereabouts of Satan's hottest cauldron.

At any rate, John Adams could do no hard work because he was puny. He was not strong enough for work, everybody said so. All through his life John Adams complained of liver, lung and heart trouble and that "tired feeling" which bothers so many of us.

It is true that the men and women of the eighteenth century were not quite so contentious as our court loving folk of the present day. Even so, the legal profession was no sinecure. The Pilgrims, rumor saith, were somewhat quarrelsome of temper and the religious sins possibly added to the court calendar. While reading for the law after graduating from Harvard in 1755, John Adams taught school at Worcester, Mass., and studied law in the office of Rufus Putnam, at one and the same time. This was the old method of training lawyers. Every disciple of Blackstone had novices under him to whom they gave some portion of instruction, used them as handy men and upon whom they aired their theories of rule and practice.

Occasionally these students were permitted to try their hands on unimportant cases. If they lost the cases, that was the hard luck of the clients. When all was said and done, it was really more important to make good lawyers for the future than to win trifling cases for the mere glory of

doing so. The clients had to be sacrificed to make a legal future day.

Meantime, a sweet New England flower was blooming for John Adams in Parson Smith's garden at Weymouth, Mass., in his daughter Abigail, raised with loving care by her fond but firm parents. Abigail was of a famous "preaching line." Her father had occupied the pulpit at Weymouth for forty years, and her grandfather was a Congregational minister in a neighboring town. Little Abigail was the pet of the grandparents and spent most of her childhood in their care. She paid loyal tribute to the teachings of her grandmother in after years when, in writing to her own daughter in 1795, she said, "I have not forgotten the excellent lessons which I received from my grandmother at a very early period of life; I frequently think they made a more durable impression upon my mind than those which I received from my own parents. This tribute is due to the memory of those virtues, the sweet remembrance of which will flourish, though she has long slept with her ancestors."

Isolated by this choice of a home, little Abigail early developed the rare gift of letter writing. Indeed, the lack of easy communication otherwise made this talent imperative. Little Abigail was not a strong child and, based on the standards of modern education, her learning was most scanty. In fact, she admitted this lack in one of her letters which has come down to this generation. "My early education," she writes, "did not partake of the abundant opportunity which the present day offers, and which even our common country schools now afford."

Yet the manse held solid reading matter, bound in substantial calf. Abigail managed to browse around and imbibe much theology and theological discussions, ponderous essays and the long-winded sacred and profane verse of the period. The best of a gentlewoman's education of the time, baking, embroidery, spinning and kindred household arts she was thoroughly schooled in. As her after life proved her occupation to be that of mother and wife, no better preparation could have been given for a domestic life than that she received in the quaint little manse from her devoted grandmother.

History does not record when John Adams and Abigail Smith first met nor

where. That fact has vanished into the obscurity of the years. As she was a preacher's daughter and he, although he refused the ministry as a profession, a Christian and a churchgoer, it probably was at some church festival. Tradition doth state that it was a case of love at first sight on John Adams' part, at least. Parson Smith was not overpleased at first with his daughter's choice. The Smiths, despite a somewhat commonplace name, were gentry, while the Adamses could only boast of the ancient and honorable occupation of husbandry and shoemaking. Parson Smith, in addition, had a prejudice against lawyers. In his opinion they were men who got bad folk out of trouble and good folk into it.

Neither were the neighbors pleased. They thought the parson's daughter should aim higher. They watched, with the good eyesight of neighbors, the love affairs in the parson's garden. In fact, they voiced their protests to the godly man. He seized on it with the avidity of the clergy when they have run out of suitable texts and the barrel is not only upside down but dry of homilies. The next Sunday when the town assembled for service and John with Abigail were in the parson's pew, not so much interested in father as in shy clasps of hands, dear old Dr. Smith rose and announced his text from Luke 7:33: "For John came neither eating bread nor drinking wine, and ye say, he hath a devil."

The embarrassment of the young couple can well be imagined. The eyes of the whole congregation turned on them. It is hard to say which blushed the more.

The neighbors saw the point, for a short time before, when the eldest daughter, Mary, had married Richard Cranch (the man who was to achieve a postoffice) the community had entered a protest, and the Rev. Mr. Smith had preached from the text, "For Mary hath chosen the better part which shall not be taken away from her."

And there is no doubt that if the good man had had forty daughters and the supply of texts held out he could have pointed a moral from any situation that might have arisen.

In 1764 John and Abigail were married one evening in the Weymouth church at early candle light. The Rev. Mr. Smith performed the ceremony. After he had given them godly admonitions as to their

future life, the fatherly feeling became uppermost. He broke down and cried and then tenderly kissed both the bride and bridegroom, bestowing his pastoral and fatherly blessing as he did so.

In the parsonage a wedding supper had been spread. The table groaned with good things, not the least of which was hard, hard cider which these hard working folk could drink on their festive occasions without fear of Volstead or intoxication. New England hospitality had outdone itself at this event, for the parishioners had set a new high mark in village wedding feasts. After a while, John and Abigail slipped away and walked, hand in hand in the star light, through the winter wood to Braintree proper, where stood the little cottage—still standing portions of it—which for several weeks they had been putting into order.

With his arm around his wife, John unlocked the front door, lifted her over the threshold and into the new life she had so wisely chosen, as events proved. In after years, other famous feet pressed that same big flat stone that marked her entry into wifehood. Washington rode out there on horseback and, while his aide held his horse, he visited with good dame Adams and drank mulled cider and ate doughnuts. Hancock came there often, and Otis, Samuel Adams and Loring used to enter without the formality of raising the big brass knocker.

Through the efforts of William G. Spear that historic Braintree cottage, where lived one American President and where another one was born, has been restored and refurnished as nearly as possible as it was in the days of John and Abigail Adams.

So let us picture the scene that John and his bride saw when they entered their cottage home. On the hearth of the living room is a glowing wood fire where the teapot sings softly. Around the room are the solid mahogany pieces of our forefathers. There is no surplus furniture or display. There is a little shelf of books, wedding gifts. In the kitchen are butter ladles, and the lantern hanging by the kitchen with its dipped candle inside has a carefully scraped horn face.

In the kitchen cupboard are blue china and pewter spoons and steel knives with just a little polished brass stuff sent from England. Down in the cellar with its dirt walls, are apples, yellow pumpkins and

potatoes and a barrel of cider, with a hickory spigot.

In the best bedroom, afterwards known as "Abigail's own," is a high draped four-poster, plain and solid, evidently made by a ship carpenter with ambitions. The coverlet of light blue matches the draperies of windows, dresser and mirror. By the front window is a little low desk, with a leaf that opens out for a writing shelf. In after days at this desk Abigail sat and wrote letters to her lover-husband when in Congress at Philadelphia and later when on business of state in France and England. They were beautiful letters, worthy of perusal, full of affection, loyalty, tales of babies with colic, political advice and the foolish flotsam and jetsam of daily life that make up the charm of love letters.

The Braintree cottage saw a new joy on July 11, 1767, when John Quincy Adams was born. Abigail, as she gazed into his tiny face, little dreamed even in her fondest dreams that child was to be one of the great of earth. Nor did proud John Adams see, in his red-faced infant son, a future President of the United States, one who was to succeed him in that high office.

Yet such was the high destiny that hovered about the Braintree cottage. Strenuous days were to come before this could be fulfilled, days of peril and tragedy for the valiant men and women of '76. From Penn's Hill Abigail Adams, with her 7-year-old son John Quincy, was to watch the burning of Charlestown and see the flashing cannons and rising smoke that marked the battle of Bunker Hill. In this cottage she read love letters from her husband, absent with his son as minister, to the courts of Europe and read with satisfaction, "This little cottage has more comfort and satisfaction than the courts of royalty." Four little ones came to the cottage in all. But John Quincy was the pride and idol of the household. It was hard sledding for the heroic wife while John Adams was in Congress and abroad.

In November, 1801, Mrs. Adams came with the President to Washington.

Her impressions of the new seat of government are in a letter written to her daughter, Mrs. Smith.

"In the city," she writes, "there are buildings enough, if they were compact and finished, to accommodate Congress and those attached to it; but as they are, and scattered

as they are, I see no great comfort for them. The river, which runs up to Alexandria, is in full view of my window, and I see the vessels as they pass and repass. The house (the White House) is upon a grand and superb scale, requiring about 30 servants to attend and keep the apartments in proper order, and to perform the ordinary business of the house and stables; an establishment very well proportioned to the President's salary. The lighting the apartments, from the kitchen to parlors and chambers, is a tax indeed; and the fires we are obliged to keep to secure us from daily agues, is another very cheering comfort. To assist us in this great castle, and render less attendance necessary, bells are wholly wanting, not one single one being hung through the whole house, and promises are all you can obtain. The house is made habitable, but there is not a single apartment finished, and all withinside, except the plastering, has been done since Briesler came. We have not the least fence, yard or other convenience, without, and the great unfinished audience room I make a drying room of, to hang up the clothes in. The principal stairs are not up, and will not be this winter. Six chambers are made comfortable; two are occupied by the President and Mr. Shaw; two lower rooms, one for a common parlor

and one for a levee room. It is a beautiful spot, capable of every improvement and the more I view it, the more I am delighted with it. Since I sat down to write I have been called down to a servant from Mount Vernon, with a billet from Maj. Custis, and a haunch of venison, and a kind, congratulatory letter from Mrs. Lewis, upon my arrival in the city, with Mrs. Washington's love, inviting me to Mount Vernon, where, health permitting, I will go, before I leave this place."

The first reception was held by Mrs. Adams in the oval room, upstairs, now used as the library, on January 1, 1802. She kept up religiously the formal etiquette established by Mrs. Washington in New York and Philadelphia in the wilderness city of Washington in the early years of the nineteenth century. The last year of the President's term saw her health fail and she returned to Quincy, Mass., the old Braintree north. She was only mistress of the White House a half year, but she stamped it with her individuality. All who have lived there since have revered her memory. In 1817 she died, leaving behind her her beloved John Adams, who had remained a lover as well as a husband to the end.



Crusaders: 1943

BY PEARLE R. CASEY

*From all familiar things they turn away;
With young, unclouded eyes, they seek to gauge
How far their new-found stride may span; what page
Of blazing deeds they shall inscribe today.*

*Their eager pulse is strong; with quickening breath
They voice no mouldy, meaningless refrain;
With carefree days exchanged for those of pain,
Expectancy is dueling with death.*

*In strange, new words, the syllables of strife,
They fling a fiery screed to emphasize
The mighty forces that possess the skies
And every humble instrument of life.*

*Dear sons of ours . . . when all the fires have burned
The bestial dross away . . . come back again
To set our world aright . . . to teach all men
To safely guard the freedom you have earned!*

Lingering at Lanier's

BY MARY INEZ COX

AS to famous historical American homes of once prominent and famous American families, I wouldn't know the number, nor their exact locations. However, I do know that these old memorial homes, so saturated with our early American history and enclosed in valuable eighteenth and early nineteenth century backgrounds, are attracting daily more and more of today's visitors. The preservation of these purely American hearths and true evidence of the family life about those hearths, are proving invaluable and highly interesting.

When we ponder and consider the survival of these historical mansions over scores of years, how they have weathered tornadoes, floods and all powers of the elements, we are reminded of the old hymn: How firm a foundation! Of course apropos of war days, and during those crucial years following, all memorial structures naturally underwent a certain amount of remodeling and repair. BUT all that was done according to the original identical construction,—identical in detail.

Doubtless, through another age these dear old homes of our famous early Americans will live on and endure, symbolic of the great country itself. Look at George Washington's Mount Vernon colonial home; stalwart and unwavering as was the master of the manor himself!

In Arlington, Virginia, we have General Lee's pretentious memorial home. Visitors from all walks of life are indeed proud to place their names on the register. How many, in all,—I wonder? And so these halls of fame in our memorable old manors are daily filled with young, adoring Americans, gazing at and admiring with worshipful admiration, at the pieces of furniture, the books, the old musical instruments, dishes and candle-sticks,—yes, and "what-nots" that have actually been touched and a part of the memorable families who lived within those very rooms.

Especially interesting to me is the stately memorial mansion on the banks of the Ohio River at Madison, Indiana. This stately old home, once inhabited by the family of James Franklin Dougherty Lanier, is one of the Hoosier State's prominent memorials.

Nationally renowned for the authenticity of its furnishings, as well as for its architectural beauty, the Lanier mansion draws visitors from every state in the Union, as well as thousands of Indianans. Yes, all paying tribute to a great philanthropist whose personal fortune was placed twice at the disposal of Indiana, then struggling through serious financial difficulties.

When you are admitted by the white-coated old dorky, on the white-columned portico, you feel saturated,—consumed, with genuine hospitality and at home-ness. This portico overlooks a sweeping lawn that slopes to the banks of the Ohio River, and the entire setting lacks that museum atmosphere so frequently noticeable in similar memorial homes. Personally, I had the same sensation as many visitors experience at Lanier's,—that of feeling that at any moment some member of the Lanier family will unexpectedly appear on the stately stair case, or come from the second parlor to greet the visitors. This peculiar sensation lingers as you go from room to room.

In the spacious reception hall, a gracious lady greets all visitors, and with her you leave the very small piece of silver on the receiving plate. Then this hostess invites you to visit at leisure the entire home and answers any questions concerning the Laniers, or about the exquisite furnishings. You are invited to go upstairs and take your own time in "just looking." Right here you may ask: "But who were the Laniers? And what did this important man do in his time to merit all this?" Your hostess will tell you that Mr. James Franklin D. Lanier, builder of the mansion, was a native of North Carolina, who came to Madison when he was seventeen. At that time, Madison was one of the commercial ports,—a major one along the Ohio River. When twenty-three years of age, Lanier started his law practice, and became a success, indeed, in his chosen profession.

Later, he decided to become a financier, which field attracted him keenly. In 1834, he was made president of the Madison bank,—rather the local branch of the State Bank of Indiana, which held up all through

the panic of 1837. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Lanier loaned huge sums to the state, which enabled Governor Morton to raise and equip troops. Two years later, Lanier again loaned money in large sums, to the state which saved it from the creditors. All in all the loans amounted to much more than the million mark.

On a silver plate in the newel post of the staircase that winds up from the hall, in this pretentious home, we see the name of the architect and builder,—Francis Costigan, and the date, 1844. He was brought out from the east to build the Lanier mansion.

A beautiful feature is the graceful circular staircase that winds upward to the glassed lantern above the third floor, which lets in the light. Another unusual attraction in architectural design, is the circular effect in the doors, in the curved walls under the staircase, in the spacious, high-ceilinged, stately reception hall. To the right, the visitor sees the double parlors, furnished as one room, and by the way,—the furnishings, including the daughter's harp, are exactly as the last member of the family left them! It is the same with all the other rooms,—even the nursery on the third floor with its collection of dolls, tea-sets and toys, arranged just as they have been left by the children. The bedrooms, —four, are most elaborate,—especially the northwest one. With its mahogany four-poster bed, heavily canopied, and its massive tables, dressers and wash-stands makes the visitor feel as though she were peering into the restful domain of the early nineteenth century sleeper!

The dining-room, spacious and gracious, in its glittering crystal, silver and handsome linens, is at our left opposite the double parlors. The massive old lamp hanging from the high ceiling, is resplendent with crystal dangling ornaments that jingle-jangle in the slightest breeze. As the table is partially set as for a meal, one has the mystical feeling that the black maids and ebony-skinned white aproned mammy have just stepped outside to the cabin-kitchen to replenish and heat up more food.

From the rear portico, we have a close-

up view of the beautiful Ohio. At any moment one is apt to see an old river steamer—the river boat, carrying pleasure passengers, whistling as it comes 'round the bend. Leading down to the river's edge are exquisite floral gardens, which are riots of soft colors and bordered with western evergreens.

As with all other memorial mansions, most visitors are reluctant to take their leave. In Madison, and in the Lanier home, I seemed to want to wait around,—just why, I can't explain. The historical, deliberate atmosphere of the town itself and the Lanier family mansion I suppose sort of casts a relaxation over us which is unexplainable.

Naturally, these American mansions will crumble, and then our children's children will doubtless go visiting the memorial homes of General MacArthur, Pershing, and our present day heroes and experience the same worshipful sensations as we in our time. May they NEVER be utterly destroyed,—these American homes of our American heroes and philanthropists!



250,000 Births Unrecorded Annually, Census Shows

Registration officials fail to record the births of nearly 250,000 children a year, nation-wide test conducted by the Census Bureau discloses. Registrations were best in the Northern and Pacific Coast states. In the Southwest it fell as low as 75 per cent.

Today there are 60 million persons in the country without birth certificates because they were born before the establishment of a reliable registration system. Some of these persons were unable to get jobs in defense industries because they cannot prove their citizenship. Others are encountering difficulty in filing social security claims because they cannot produce a birth certificate to prove their age conclusively. Old family, church and census records are often acceptable when birth certificates are not on file.—"The Indiana Countian," Indiana, Pa.

Service and Defense

OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM

By C. MAUDE INGERSOLL

A BUSY street in downtown Los Angeles, opposite Pershing Square at 11:45 on a Wednesday morning. As the red light stopped traffic on Hill Street, from the Park came the sound of a band playing The Star-Spangled Banner—our National Anthem.

I was held up in my car and watched the unfolding of an American drama that sent me on my way with new courage. . . .

A rather stout man of perhaps fifty-five hesitated in the middle of the street, then removed his hat and held it in the usual position over his heart as he slowly walked to the sidewalk. With eyes fixed on the flag, floating free from its pole, he stood at attention until the Anthem was finished. One by one other men followed his example, even after the signal changed. Unlike as they were in appearance, pose, facial expression, and even nationality, I had the temerity to build up something of their thoughts. My conclusions, if partially inaccurate, at least may contain a modicum of truth, and inspire others as they did me. . . .

What does the sun on my bald head matter? I "so proudly" hail the "broad stripes and bright stars so gallantly streaming" over us.—So thinks the stout man.—It is my flag and my country. My son was at Bataan and Corregidor. God save my boy and help me to do my part. . . .

The young man following him was too deep in thought to get the identity of the music till he was stopped at the curb. Then off came his hat.—When will I be called? I hope soon! I haven't any money but I want to protect my flag and my country, if need be with my life. Our Star-Spangled Banner has fallen in the Philippines, but "long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave." . . .

The next man, about thirty-five, likewise hesitated at the curb, started, and quickly straightened with eyes front and hat over heart.—I wonder if I want a safe job as a defense worker. The Japanese are in the Aleutian Islands. Soldiers are needed there. If it weren't for Jane and the children! No money! They need me—but—it's my flag and my country.

"Oh thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the
war's desolation!"

Some one older can do my work.—His face lighted with his determination.—I'll talk it over with Jane tonight. I believe we can manage when Liberty is at stake! . . .

Came an older man. Hat off, he edged to the left, but the frown did not leave his face.—That oath I took last night as fire warden. It was pretty solemn. I'm in the army now even if I can't go overseas. In danger my responsibility is heavy for many lives may depend on me. This is my country and my flag, representing Liberty for all—and this be our motto, no matter what faith we hold, Catholic, Protestant, or Jew—"In God is our trust!" . . .

The markedly Jewish features lighted with devotion as the next man covered his heart.—Thank God I'm an American! This is my flag and my country, with Liberty and Justice for all. My son is in a Japanese prison—the Marines, always faithful—he helped at Wake Island. Please God he'll come home to a land "blest with vict'ry and peace!" . . .

The placid faced Chinaman timidly slipped into a small space as his cap came off.—America! This flag protects me even though I can't be a citizen. My children are, thank God! Laundry business poor! Maybe Americans do own wash to save money for bonds. They help China. I'll get along. Yes, United States is my country and there is my flag! . . .

So far all had crossed Hill Street, but now a young man—and others—stopped even though they still had the green light. Thank God my number's called and I go Monday! After lunch I'll go back to the bank and buy another thousand dollar bond. That poor Chinaman with his adoring look makes me see the importance of doing all I can. I'm glad Father and Mother aren't here to worry. Maybe I can see the blessing of that accident after all. Mary will be glad to hear that. If she'll only marry me so I can feel she's safe! She could quit her job and help here in the war work. She'll be happy to sing and talk for Liberty—"when our cause it is just."

Now that I feel ready to do my bit, I know she'll agree. I'll ask her at lunch. . . .

I was given the green light, but I was loath to leave what I like to call "The Drama of the Eight Men." I saw that not one stirred as my car moved slowly across Sixth Street. All still stood at attention as the last strains of the Star-Spangled Banner came to my ears. Tears filled my eyes. All, with possibly one exception, had stopped because of the simple loyalty displayed by that first man. He was too old to enter the army, but perhaps he's doing a better job here in Los Angeles. I'm sure not one would have paused but for him, yet all of us were more thoughtful for what we saw. Liberty! Our country! Our flag!

CHAPTER DEFENSE WORK

TWO Chapters have done a fine piece of work in placing the National Defense News in libraries. Peace Pipe Chapter of Denver, Colorado, has 76 subscriptions, 39 of which are for school and public libraries; Columbus Chapter of Columbus, Ohio, has a total of 93 subscriptions, 75 of which are presented as gifts to libraries.

With only twenty-six resident members and three associate members the Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, Leavenworth, Kansas, raised \$80 through a card party, to add to the National War Fund. This same Chapter will entertain the boys of Fort Leavenworth with a Washington's Birthday party.

The Richard Dobbs Spaight Chapter inaugurated a drive for Buddy Bags in New Bern, North Carolina, which has met with great popularity. The twenty-seven members in the Chapter set out to make and fill one bag apiece for the boys at New River—their final total was exactly one hundred. The U. S. O. helped out with the Bibles and stationery, and became so interested in the project that it has now undertaken to make four hundred bags.

The Minnesota Daughters have given \$2,661 for the purchase of a Blood Procurement Mobile Unit, and made a present for servicemen of a "Quiet Room" next to the lounge in the Greyhound bus terminal in Minneapolis. The room is equipped with cots, woolen blankets, pillows, chairs, tables and lamps, draperies, mirrors and pictures, and books and magazines for the comfort

of men in the service who are ill or tired from travelling.

The Chairman of Junior American Citizens Clubs for the Eve Lear Chapter, Connecticut, recently ordered sample packages of patriotic leaflets to be sent to twenty-three Junior American Citizens Clubs.

Through the Chairman of the Senior Hostess Committee, a U. S. O. Club in Boston, Massachusetts, requested that the large patriotic posters that this office handles be sent as "the servicemen appreciate your historic works." The Office was happy to send not only nine posters, but a sample package and back issues of the National Defense News.

Trumpet, published by the State Chairman of Massachusetts, is a wealth of information, containing monthly news items about 58 of the Massachusetts Chapters. We learn from it that Massachusetts has begun their Honor Roll of Mother-Members who have sons or daughters in the Armed Forces or Merchant Marine of the United States. This record is printed each month in Trumpet and the record is kept. The Chapters have enthusiastically responded to the State Chairman's call for Chapter Servicemen's Hospitality Chairmen, who arrange and sponsor parties, dinners, entertainment and lodging in private homes for servicemen. Members in other states who write that their sons are in Massachusetts will find the Daughters ready to make them feel at home. "Hospitality for Daughters in Service" has already been started. The Massachusetts Society will entertain the Navy yeomen in training, at which 1,000 people are expected. The State Chairman has ordered 1,000 Washington's Prayer cards for all to read as an opening. After forty continuous weeks, the State Chairman's Window Display, "The American Way of Life," is still being circulated.

ACTIVE GOOD CITIZENSHIP

One patriotic member of the Arkansas Valley Chapter, Colorado, made the most of an opportunity to actively illustrate Good Citizenship to the citizens of Pueblo. Mrs. W. F. Munn went to the Court House and interested the County Commissioner in her project. Then she bought small American Flags and had blocks made for holders. These Flags were placed beside each ballot box in the county to remind voters that the war is being fought to preserve the right

to vote and the American Way. Mrs. Munn provided a covered box in which to keep the Flags, as this is a precedent to be followed in future elections. The Commissioner agreed to take the Flags to the eighty-three polling places, collect them after elections, and keep them so they will be ready for the next election.—*National Defense through Patriotic Education Committee.*

No greater tribute could be paid to the Daughters of the American Revolution than that expressed by Mrs. William G. Mather, chairman of the Greater Cleveland Red Cross Blood Donor service for that area, when accepting the service equipment at the presentation by the Ohio Society. Mrs. Mather said:

"The wonderful gift of this mobile unit car from these women who have put so much personal effort into making it possible, means that we can go to towns and factories within a radius of sixty miles

of Cleveland, obtaining seven hundred and fifty donors weekly.

"I consider the gift a war achievement that sets a fine example of patriotism. The blood donor service in return presents to the Daughters of the American Revolution a certificate of appreciation for exceptional service."

The funds for the blood donor car were raised by volunteer contributions by the Ohio Daughters at the State Conference in March 1942 and given in honor of Mrs. Alonzo H. Dunham, state regent. Later when the cost of the equipment had increased, a patriotic spirited member, Mrs. Lucy Stevens, gave a thousand dollars to the fund and in honor of Mrs. F. O. McMillan, state treasurer, making the splendid donation complete to the American Red Cross for the blood donor unit.

At the presentation Mrs. William H. Lamprecht, state corresponding secretary, represented the Ohio society. The gift was inspired by Mrs. George D. Jenkins, state chairman D. A. R. Red Cross committee.



BLOOD DONOR CAR GIVEN BY OHIO DAUGHTERS TO AMERICAN RED CROSS

IN a move to further expand and accelerate the war work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, left February 6 for a number of conferences with state officials.

War projects of the D. A. R. are of two kinds. There are national programs in which all chapters are participating, and there are thousands of State and local war work activities.

"Now is the time to speed up all of this war work, both national and local," said Mrs. Pouch. "The national war projects, such as our blood plasma program, and the \$5,000,000 War Bond drive, must be still further enlarged.

"Funds have been received at national headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution through voluntary contributions of members of \$1.00 or more, in the amount totaling \$52,254.83 to date, which has been expended, through the American Red Cross for the expansion of the Blood Plasma Program, by the purchase of 8 Mobile Blood Plasma Units located in Hartford, Conn.; Harrisburg, Penna.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Cleveland, Ohio; District of Columbia; Baltimore, Md., and Boston, Mass.; and two stationary blood donor centers, located in Hartford, Conn., and Harrisburg, Penna. Additional units and centers are being held in reserve for purchase by the D. A. R. as additional funds are received.

"At the same time, the establishment of camps and training centers with their millions of selectees, make our local war programs of vital importance. These will come up for important discussions in the conferences which have been arranged in a score of states."

Mrs. Pouch will attend State Conferences in San Francisco, Calif.; Tucson, Ariz.; Omaha, Nebr.; Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio; Janesville, Wis.; Coffeyville, Kans.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Des Moines, Iowa; St. Paul, Minn.; Detroit, Mich.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Columbia, S. C. Visits to further stimulate war activity will be made in Fargo, N. Dak.; Spokane, Wash., and Portland, Oregon.

Canteens and recreation centers have been established in most of the states. D. A. R. members are serving as hostesses in centers near scores of camps. Other members are serving troop trains and motor

convoys. Our members are serving as Nurses' Aides.

Everywhere D. A. R. members are establishing a reputation as bakers of cookies. Millions of cookies are being distributed according to the survey.

Chapter members throughout the country are making Buddy Bags which are being shipped to the camps by the thousands.

Thousands of homes of D. A. R. members have been thrown open to men on leave. D. A. R. chapters in various cities are co-operating with the Chambers of Commerce and other organizations in providing entertainment and comforts for men on leave.

D. A. R. War Relief Workrooms have been established in many of the large cities. States have Hospitality Committees.

The closest cooperation with all Red Cross work is being maintained, and our members are being urged to cooperate generously with the approaching War Fund Campaign of the American Red Cross, as well as with centers of the USO.

STATE D. A. R. WAR ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:

ALABAMA: Recreation room and lounges at railroad stations. Telephone committee formed to transmit messages for State defense council.

ALASKA: Cookies and magazines to camps. Mending and darning for service men.

ARIZONA: Recreation room for soldiers furnished at Phoenix by Maricopa Chapter.

ARKANSAS: Chapters providing recreation and entertainment for soldiers. Books and magazines for reading rooms. Have soldiers as guests for dinner on Sundays.

CALIFORNIA: Settlement House established and operated in Los Angeles entirely by D. A. R. No paid workers. Recreation rooms established at certain bases. Hospital slippers made; scrap books made. Junior members serving on hospitality committees.

CONNECTICUT: Day room at an air base furnished. Service men entertained. Cookies and other food distributed.

CUBA: Over 6,000 garments sent to Britain; layettes to Russia, and hundreds of sweaters to American soldiers in Iceland. Homes opened for men in aviation corps.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Entertain Indian war workers at national headquarters. Training an Indian girl to be a nurse. Visit service men in hospitals. Entertain service

men regularly in homes. Distribute magazines and books to service men. Victory Book Campaign. Hold open house for service men and women war workers in Washington. Serve "cookies for rookies" in barracks near national headquarters. Benefit card parties for war activities. Furnished American Red Cross workroom at Americanization School where home nursing is taught foreign-born women—three classes have graduated. One thousand "buddy" bags distributed for Christmas. Supplied furnishings for recreation rooms in local barracks. Some chapters giving toward blood plasma project instead of entertaining for State officers. Subscribed \$2,350 for blood plasma mobile unit for District of Columbia area. Weekly broadcast over WOL.

FLORIDA: Recreation center established for Coast Guard. 420 hostesses served 1,376 hours first two months, with 1,178 men registered.

GEORGIA: Two chapter houses turned into Red Cross work centers. Over 3,500 members doing war work.

IDAHO: Improved service club rooms. Maintain canteen at railroad station at Pocatello.

INDIANA: Serving as hostesses in USO clubs. Knitting garments. Helping in entertainment of service men at camps. Making and distributing cookies.

ILLINOIS: Furnished seven rooms at one fort. Sponsored three formal dances at one fort. Held open house for service men on Thanksgiving Day. Chicago area members furnished canteen for service center last year and Chicago Chapter furnished stage at one fort. Other chapters give parties once a month for service men at various camps.

IOWA: Des Moines chapter entertaining service men and WAACS in their homes. Furnish books, magazines, games and playing cards for recreation rooms. Furnish sandwiches and cookies to USO.

KANSAS: War service centers in various places. Sewing, knitting, fitting out comfort bags, finger printing service, assisting Red Cross classes. Enrollment made of all citizens in service.

MASSACHUSETTS: Pocket size books distributed to service men. Chapter Homes used for war projects and Red Cross. Provide doughnuts and coffee for recreation centers at various camps.

MICHIGAN: One chapter furnishing day room at one fort. Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, through telephone bridge party, with War Bond as prize, raised \$1,369.97 in one evening for purchase of station wagon for doctors and nurses who go with blood plasma unit. Other chapters furnish day rooms at camps. Assisting many USO centers, army centers and coast guard centers. Purchase thousands of travel kits for service men. Distribute cookies, magazines, books, cards, etc. Supply entertainment for shows.

MINNESOTA: Entertainment and refreshments on regular "party night" for service men. Provide stationery and gifts to service men. Supply recreation centers with cookies. Do canteen work at railroad stations. Subscribe \$2,350 for blood plasma mobile unit for Twin City area.

MONTANA: Cookies, fruits, magazines, smokes supplied soldiers on trains moving through the State.

NEBRASKA: Service men's center in Omaha Union Station. Large canteen at North Platte railroad station. Distribute apples, cookies, cigarettes, etc., to soldiers passing through State. Many working in Red Cross war work centers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Close work with USO centers acting as hostesses, furnishing programs, keeping cookie jars filled. Homes open to entertain service men each weekend. Books collected. Recreation rooms furnished. Thirty-seven chapters working at Red Cross centers.

NEW JERSEY: Day rooms furnished at one fort. Room furnished for medical corps. Filled 365 kits for one fort. Thousands of "buddy" bags given to soldiers. Cooperation with Red Cross and USO to fullest extent.

NEW MEXICO: Eight chapters working to aid soldiers at air bases. Provide entertainment, furnish cookies, serve lunches. Cooperating with Red Cross and USO.

NEW YORK: Canteen service, especially that at Albany, distributing gallons of soup and coffee, many dozens of doughnuts, bread, cake, pounds of cold cuts, thousands of envelopes and sheets of stationery, and cigarettes. Officers centers established. War workrooms in Roosevelt Hotel, New York City where members of New York City's twenty-two D. A. R. chapters have developed a production center for war relief with members on active duty from early

a. m. until late p. m., Monday through Saturday. Free sandwiches, coffee, etc., in various cities. Day rooms furnished in various forts and camps. Widespread cooperation with Red Cross and USO.

NORTH CAROLINA: Five chapters in Charlotte equip recreation room and members serve as hostesses. Recreation room sponsored in Monroe. Wilmington giving service to soldiers in nearby camps. "Buddy" bags made at New Bern for Marine Corps men. Other towns equipping recreation centers.

NORTH DAKOTA: D. A. R. members serving coffee and doughnuts daily to all service men at Fargo. Soldiers entertained at private homes.

OKLAHOMA: Many programs of soldier service at various camps for soldiers and members of the WAVES. Athletic games Sunday p. m. at Tulsa for service men.

OREGON: D. A. R. registered for Civilian Defense. Cooperation with Red Cross production rooms. Serving as hostesses at recreation centers, canteen work, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA: Serving soldiers everywhere. One convoy of 13,000 men given 400,000 cigarettes, 60 bushels apples, hundreds of pounds of chocolate bars, huge tins of pretzels, chewing gum, etc.

RHODE ISLAND: Cooperating with Y. M. C. A. in Sunday programs. Fed over 3,000 men in past year. Furnishing recreation rooms. Newport and Jamestown chapters especially active with canteens, hospital service, knitting, etc. Luncheons given twice a week for service men in various centers.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Many camps being served with entertainment and refreshments. Soldiers entertained at homes. "Buddy" bags distributed. Canteens organized. Cooperation with Red Cross. Blood Plasma fund being raised.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Chapters working with other organizations formulating plans for recreation centers.

TENNESSEE: Four Chattanooga chapters raised \$3,000 for mobile blood plasma unit. Memphis raising \$5,000 for same purpose. Red Cross given utmost cooperation. One chapter of twenty-nine members raised \$1,000 for war relief work through voluntary contributions and personal contacts.

TEXAS: Soldiers' Service Bureaus established. D. A. R. members and juniors cooperating with Houston Chamber of Com-

merce in dispensing refreshments every Saturday, Sunday and holidays. D. A. R. in charge of hostess activities. Over 10,000 soldiers served every weekend.

UTAH: D. A. R. members serving as typists at Red Cross centers. Others making bandages, etc. Assisting in canteen service. Give cookies to USO. Serve as hostesses. Salt Lake and Ogden chapters 100 percent in blood plasma program. "Buddy" bags contributed by every chapter. Day rooms furnished at air bases.

VERMONT: Chapter members who live near Fort Ethan Allen help to entertain the men, and other chapters send games, cards, magazines and books to the army hospital there. Some chapters send boxes to the men from their towns who are in camp.

VIRGINIA: All 82 Virginia Chapters are active with the USO, churches, and civic centers in entertaining the service men from the army camps, naval stations and other war services which literally cover the State of Virginia.

WASHINGTON: Magnitude of military set-up requires huge amount of work. Hospitality service. USO cooperation. Sandwiches, coffee, cake, doughnuts, candy, etc., furnished. Many D. A. R. members in Red Cross motor corps. Others as air raid wardens. Every member active in war work.

WEST VIRGINIA: Members very active in Red Cross work. Chapters gave money for "buddy" bags. Thousands of books given in Victory Book Campaign. War Bond banquet resulted in pledges of thousands of dollars in bonds. Men who leave Clarksburg as inductees receive candy, chewing gum, cigarettes and other things. Group suppers honor the colored groups also with gifts. D. A. R. members serve on committees in every town. State is an all-out patriotic State.

WISCONSIN: "Buddy" bags given to the men in Camp McCoy, also boxes of cookies. Many D. A. R. members are active in the service center maintained in the Congregational Church in Janesville. Homes were found for boys on Christmas Day.

WAR BONDS—RED CROSS

All States report purchases of War Bonds toward Society's goal of \$5,000,000—and all phases of cooperation with Red Cross work.

MEN of the sea who survive the torpedoings of Nazi U-boats always ask for more.

Their one desire is to get back on an American merchant ship and start out again to "deliver the goods" to the United States and her allies.

Over on Ellis Island some of these men who have stared death in the face, together with invalidated coast guardsmen, American seamen, Lighthouse tenders and others who "go down to the sea in ships," are patients in the U. S. Marine Hospital.

They are being helped back to health and usefulness by the Occupational Therapy section of the hospital, maintained by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This D. A. R. Occupational Shop spreads across one wing of the hospital with five south windows and both east and west exposures overlooking New York harbor.

When the clock strikes one p. m. at Ellis Island there begins a veritable parade there of invalidated men, passing from their wards down the corridors on their way to the D. A. R. Occupational Therapy Section. When they leave the shop a few hours later, some of them take the work they are doing back to their wards with them, so contented and happy are they.

In peace time the Ellis Island work of the D. A. R. at the invitation of the Federal Government was with the Immigrants, first with the women and later, by request of the Commissioner of Immigration, extended to the men, a restless disorderly group, often most resentful of their detention.

The D. A. R. work was of an occupational nature and so successful did it prove in the creation of order and goodwill that the immigrants began calling the window at which they received the work materials given them "The Window of Hope."

At first, the patients were for the most part chronic cases, tubercular, arthritic and heart cases. Gradually the doctors began sending mental cases to this government hospital because it was the only Public Health Service hospital with an occupational therapy unit.

With the coming of war, however, the scene changed at Ellis Island and the occupational work among the immigrants in the detention rooms was suspended. In its place the D. A. R. is now concentrating work on its Occupational Therapy Unit. Every chapter and every D. A. R. member in the country contributes to this project.

A semi-circular wing, off from one of the hospital corridors, houses the set-up which consists of the executive office with files, lockers, book-case, desk and other necessary furniture, as well as rugs made in the Occupational Therapy Shop of the D. A. R. at Ellis Island, the offices of National Chairman, Mrs. Maurice D. Farrar, and General Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Smith H. Stebbins, and the office of the three trained therapists.

These therapists are maintained in the pay of the D. A. R. and under their jurisdiction. In the morning the therapists give work to the men in the wards, who are too ill to come to the shop, and prepare the work for the men who come to the shop in the afternoons.

The "O. T." room holds equipment of great variety. There are looms, both large and small, for weaving, a grand carpenter's bench and toolchest, lathes, tables for work of all kinds—such as clay modeling, ship modeling, drawing, leather tooling, etc. Here are typewriters, sewing machines and a jig saw. These articles are gifts from chapters, gifts that were given over and above the financial quota.

In another location is also a great dye pot costing \$200 which has been acquired in order to color much material left over so that the patients may use the colors they want in making designs for rugs and other handiwork.

To this room come all patients who are able to walk, others come in wheel chairs, and here they find work that is congenial to them and which is part of the treatment given under doctors' prescriptions to help restore them to health. In many cases the men are rehabilitated, in many more they are reconditioned. All who come to the shop or who are given work in the wards are benefited to some extent. The men

from the merchant marine who have been on torpedoed boats need the work and are greatly helped by it.

Two blind patients are in the hospital now. One, a former seaman, has been taught to weave and, coming every afternoon to the shop, he weaves runners, towels and rugs. Not only does it help him pass the time, but he has sold a number of articles and has purchased a small radio to have beside his bed. The other patient who is blind is a former ship's officer and a man of ability, who was taught to weave and has made very beautiful bags which are mounted for him. Money from the sale of the bags has paid for lessons in braille at the Lighthouse. Having mastered braille he is now learning to type in the occupational shop. He now is saving money toward a "Seeing Eye Dog." When he is finished he hopes to be a blind teacher of the blind.

At the present time, a large unit of the Coast Guard is on duty at Ellis Island. The Ellis Island Committee of the D. A. R. inquired of the officer in charge what the D. A. R. could do for them. He said they needed—socks, scarves and sweaters. Therefore, the committee is sending wool to chapters all over the country and members are knitting the desired articles. Last month, the committee turned over to the commander in charge 342 pairs of beautifully knitted socks, 120 scarves and 3 dozen beanies. Right now, hundreds of pounds of wool are being distributed to members throughout the U. S. A. who are knitting for the U. S. Coast Guard.



British Stress Study of American History

The first intimation that the authorities have taken up the question of teaching American history in British schools is contained in a pamphlet just issued by the Board of Education, which will be sent to 30,000 schools in England and Wales. The pamphlet is the first of a series designed to help those schools with the initial stages of instruction and will be followed by a

second for teachers responsible for more advanced work.

The board asserts that American history is not entirely disregarded in the schools today but through the medium of films the children have received an erroneous impression of American life and history, which can be corrected only by making some study of the United States an integral part of all school history courses.

The board explains that "Hollywood, hot music and slang" are not the most important features of American life and that the children should come to appreciate the great American leaders and generous idealism actuating the nation that speaks the same tongue as the British but otherwise is different in tradition and outlook.



Mel Van Kuren, gunner's mate, first class, U. S. Navy, walked into the Blood Donor Service, Los Angeles Chapter, American Red Cross, accompanied by his father, Henry Van Kuren, and asked if he could give a pint of blood for plasma.

A nurse's aide inquired about his service star and stripe, so Mel told his story. On the morning of December 7th his ship was at anchor in Pearl Harbor. When the Japs attacked, he ran for a machine gun and opened fire. He has been credited with bringing down the first Japanese plane in the Pearl Harbor attack. Almost before anyone knew it, an incendiary bomb struck his ship, setting fire to the clothes of Mel and a group of other sailors.

This young sailor was taken to the hospital where he was unconscious for the better part of seven days. He was in the hospital five and a half months. While there they gave him eight pints of blood plasma sent over by the American Red Cross.

Mel remarked to the nurse at the Blood Donor Service, "Someone gave me eight pints of blood. I'm well and ready for duty. I want to return that blood pint for pint. I have seven pints to go and I only hope my Dad will keep up with my record because I know how bad they need it out there."



THE PROPOSED NEW TOWER

The Bells at Valley Forge

BY AILEEN LANGSTON

THE Star-Spangled Banner National Peace Chime was dedicated on July 4, 1926, at Valley Forge in the presence of over 10,000 American patriots in commemoration of the One Hundred and Fifty Years of American Independence. It consists of thirteen State Bells, ranging in weight from the Pennsylvania State Bell of 3,500 pounds to the Delaware State Bell of 225 pounds. Unfortunately the Rhode Island Bell has not been given, but it was cast as the Star-Spangled Banner could not be played without it.

In addition to the National Peace Chime there is the great National Birthday Bell weighing two

and a half tons. This is used in connection with the Peace Chime and it bears a star for every State. The names of the States, in the order they came into the Union, form the decorative border of the National Birthday Bell. The Bell, with its endowment will be the gift of forty-eight American Patriots in every State of the Union, and each Patriot will give Five Dollars. The names of these donors will be preserved in the National Birthday Bell Book at Valley Forge.

The Star-Spangled Banner National Peace Chime, great as it was, was inadequate for Valley Forge, where the American people must be fully

represented. It was intended only as the first step in a great musical tribute to the Nation and to those who formed it. Back of the Chime was the ideal of a great National Carillon of forty-nine Bells, one for every State and the National Birthday Bell. The State Bells outside those of the thirteen Colonies were assigned in the order of the population of the States.

Without a ringer, the Carillon would be only a mass of inert voiceless metal. Linked with the Carillon there must be an expert Carillonneur to give voice to the State Bells, and call forth music from the domes of silence. To secure the unflinching services of an expert musician day after day, year after year, there must be a large endowment and careful management of the vested funds. Therefore, to the cost of each State Bell has been added a sum for the Endowment Fund of Fifty Thousand Dollars, and a Trust Company will hold the Endowment Fund in trust.

An additional sum has been added to cover the expense of the installation of an electric ringing device. Thus the price set for each State Bell is made up of these important items—the actual

cost of the State Bell, the Endowment Fund, and the cost of its electric ringing device, as our Patriotic purpose has been to secure for Valley Forge the first and finest American Carillon and to add the services of an expert Carillonneur. Every State Bell will bear a suitable inscription, giving the name of the donor, etc. Edwin Markham wrote a beautiful poem for the New York State Bell, and this has been cut into the surface of the Bell.

The Washington Memorial National Carillon was the first made in this country and has been pronounced to be the most perfect set of bells in the world. The Carillon was cast by the famous Meneely and Company, of Watervliet, New York, a firm which has been making bells for a century.

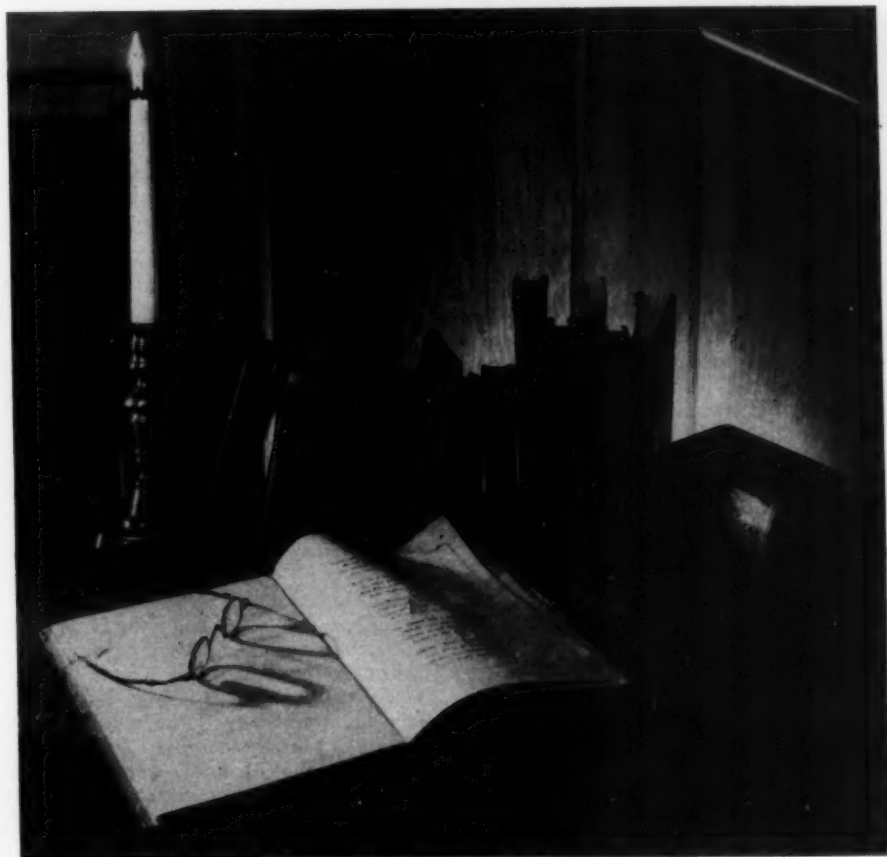
The Carillon fills the air of Valley Forge with the music of religion and patriotism. Familiar hymns and patriotic airs are played every hour on the hour from 10 A.M. until 5 P.M. At sunset the National Anthem fills hill and dale with its stirring strains.



FORMER PLANS FOR THE TOWER

Treasures of Our Museum

BY HELEN S. JOHNSON



THIS is a scene in the Children's Attic in Memorial Continental Hall where are congregated innumerable small objects once used or worn by boys and girls, many of which have been specially shown in this winter's Childhood in Early America exhibit, which has been extended to April 10.

Against its pine panelled walls designed by no less a person than the late Wallace Nutting one sees here a knife-scarred desk with school and story books once loved by our ancestors. Some are in fine leather bindings, others in paper over thin wood. Many of these volumes published in America or abroad are amazing fictions whose

chief aim was to show how Good always triumphs over Evil.

What dreadful trials the protagonists had to endure in the unfolding of these terribly moral tales! Then there is a fine assortment of early text books through horn books and New England Primers to the Peter Parleys and Noah Webster Spelling Book. Arithmetic, Botany, Geography and Astronomy are included too. The text books have been of great interest to educators who have visited Memorial Continental Hall since the Childhood in Early America exhibit opened.

Although one associates spectacles of the type shown with age rather than youth, they were important aids to vision.

Paul Revere Rides Again!

BY LARENE DAVIES RHODES

IT is a hundred and sixty-seven years ago April the eighteenth since the light in the old North Church tower and the clatter of hoofs in a village street heralded the historic ride of Paul Revere. Yet dimmed by the years, through the thick black smoke belching from huge defense industries working at top speed all over the nation toward maximum output in the present national crisis, may still be seen the ghostly figure of that stout-hearted pioneer patriot, galloping through the night. For the ride that brought him fame is curiously inconsequential when compared to his versatile genius and the manifold contributions of his handiwork to the defense of his country even in those long gone days of turmoil and strife.

Born of gentle parentage in the old Revere house in 1735, he grew up in Boston's finest old residential section. Indeed the house itself dated back to 1676, having been built just after the great Boston fire, and lacking but a year of being a century old when the famous ride of the Boston patriot took place. Two hundred and thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence it had cost its purchaser, and still it stands, a sort of monument to the sturdy young Revolutionist in whose memory it has recently been restored by the Paul Revere Memorial Association.

Revere Interested in Metallurgy

Early interested in metallurgy, young Revere learned the goldsmith's trade as an apprentice under his father, also practicing dentistry at 19 North Square where he lived from 1770 to 1800. The Boston Gazette of August 20, 1770, carries this comprehensive bit of advertising, "Paul Revere Takes this Method of returning his Most Sincere Thanks to Gentlemen and Ladies who have employed him in the care of their teeth. he would now inform them and all others, who are so unfortunate as to lose their teeth by accident or otherwise, that he still continues the business of a dentist, and flatters himself that from the Experience he has had these Two Years (in which Time he has fix't some Hundreds of Teeth) that he can fix them as well as any Surgeon Dentist who ever came over from

London he fixes them in Such a Manner that they are not only an Ornament, but of real Use in Speaking and Eating: He cleanses the Teeth and will wait on any Gentleman or Lady at their Lodgings. he may be spoke with at his Shop opposite Dr. Clark's at the North End, where the Gold and Silversmith Business is carried on in all its Branches."

Built a Gun Powder Mill

But soon after this quaint bid for patronage appeared, the zeal of the patriot seems to have overshadowed the skill of the surgeon-dentist, for history credits this amazing young man with building the first gunpowder mill in New England in 1775, doubtless a major defense plant of pre-Revolutionary days. Machinery was crude in those days, consisting principally of mortars and pestles of wood and bronze in which the materials were ground and mixed, the manufacture being attended with much danger, but that did not deter this fiery young Bostonian. For had he not attended that famous Boston tea-party in 1773, afterwards carrying the news of it from Boston to New York in a ride almost as significant as the one from Boston to Lexington? And had he not been a member of that famous Grand Jury of 1774, which defied the king by refusing to serve on account of an act of Parliament that sought to make the judges independent of the state legislature as regarded their salaries?

There were no billion-dollar defense appropriations in those days but, doubtless looking toward financing the Revolution that was even then in the offing, Revere now engraved the plates and printed the first paper money ordered by the Provincial Congress.

During this same critical period we are told that he was also a member of a secret society organized to keep an eye out for fifth column activities among the British in and around Boston.

Cast Cannon of Iron and Brass

And as though this were not enough, he cast the first cannon in iron and brass, and built in addition the first copper-rolling

mill in America, a signal contribution to defense in any man's language.

Came April 18th, 1775! And with it, the climax of years of devotion to the cause of freedom on the part of this indefatigable lover of his country.

"A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,
And a word that shall echo forevermore!
For borne on the night wind of the Past,
Through all our history, to the last,
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,
The people will waken and listen to hear,
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul
Revere!"

And who shall say that the ghostly clatter of those hurrying hoof-beats are not still echoing down through the years to awaken the minute men of present-day America to action before it is too late!



The 52nd Continental Congress

EVEN wider expansion of war work activity will be formulated by the Daughters of the American Revolution at a meeting in Cincinnati in April, Mrs. William H. Pouch, president general, announced, following the February meeting of the National Board of Management.

The 52nd Congress, in greatly curtailed form, will be transformed into a War Projects Meeting, Mrs. Pouch said. The objective is a war program effort, far greater in scope than any hitherto planned, which will enlist the 150,000 membership to the limit of its ability.

Plans for the Good Citizenship Pilgrims' trip have been made as follows: The forty-nine winning senior high school girls, one from each State and the District of Columbia, will each receive a \$100 War Bond from the D. A. R. in lieu of the usual trip.

Over \$52,000 already has been raised by D. A. R. members through voluntary contributions to purchase blood plasma equipment. It has been recommended that the host of delegates and others who ordinarily would attend, but who cannot do so because of the emergency, contribute their travel money to the D. A. R. Blood Plasma Project.

Purchase of War Bonds by D. A. R. members has passed the \$5,000,000 mark, up to the present, with but twenty-two States reporting, Mrs. Pouch announced.

Hospital Room, Charter Oak Chapter Project, Faribault, Minnesota

ONE of the Major Projects of the Chapter has been the Maintenance of a room in the Faribault, Minnesota, St. Lucas Hospital for which at the time of its foundation in 1909, the sum of \$100 was given by the chapter, the first contribution for a room, given by any organization. In these thirty-four years, the furnishings and equipment of this room have been steadily maintained by Charter Oak Chapter.

In 1924 an Illumination on parchment of the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag was made by Miss Stella Cole, one of the chapter members, to be hung in this room.

About this time the state meeting of the D. A. R. was held in Minneapolis with the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook in attendance, and the chapter decided to make her a gift of the original illumination. Mrs. Cook graciously accepted the gift and said, "That it should be hung in the President General's office in the administration building of Continental Hall." This was eventually done.

The first edition of 1500 has now been exhausted and because of the present war time interest in the Pledge, the members of the chapter thought it a good time to order new prints.

As the first set of plates could not be used, this has involved the purchase of a new set of plates. We now have copies from this new edition on sale at twenty-five (25) cents each.



Cranberry Fritters

Serve them as a meat accompaniment or for dessert. They're equally good either way.

Cut Cranberry Sauce into half-inch slices; then divide these into halves crosswise. Roll in flour, then dip in Fritter Batter and cook either in deep hot fat, 390°F., until golden brown or in a shallow pan containing a little hot fat, turning to brown on both sides. Drain on soft crumpled paper and dust with granulated sugar. Serve as a meat accompaniment, or as a dessert with or without a liquid sauce, such as pineapple or lemon sauce.

Between Your Book Ends

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON, by Ellen Hart Smith, 340 pages. Illustrated. Harvard University Press. \$3.75.

This rich man who played his part in the fight for religious liberty, who as member of the Continental Congress held freedom of thought as an inherent right of all men, has been picturesquely presented in this book.

The most entertaining portions of this book are those that deal with the associates of Carroll and the pen pictures of historic Maryland, especially those concerning Annapolis and its environs.

This author has a clear style and writes with a great sympathy for her theme and the people she has placed in her book.

AGAINST A DARKENING SKY, by Janet Lewis. Doubleday Doran and Company.

In this time of war the novelist who gives us a wholesome story with motherhood as the theme contributes that opportunity for relaxation in reading that is valuable at this time.

This story of the domestic life of Mary Knox Perrault who came from Scotland to California and married a Swiss French gardener is rich in incident and courage. This is all before the darkening of the skies with the approach of war which the Perraults meet with an acceptance of what life brings.

STAND BY—MARK! by Lieutenant Commander Frederic M. Gardiner. 241 pages. Illustrated with photographs. Dodd Mead and Company. \$2.

This book designed for the young reader is particularly timely at this time when interest in the United States Navy runs high in the hearts of American youth.

The life at Annapolis Naval Academy, a pretty red-haired girl, and the traditions of the Navy, make this book most readable. Without doubt it will prove a good career book for the boys of 'teen age to choose the Navy as a career.

In it we have a speech by Secretary of the Navy Knox, real naval action and the heroes of the book, Dynamite and Ollie, sent up in an emergency as volunteer co-

pilots and observers in bombers in the Battle of Midway.

ANOTHER SECRET DIARY OF WILLIAM BYRD OF WESTOVER, 1739-1741, translated by Marion Tinling. Edited by Maude A. Woodfin. 480 pages. The Dietz Press, Inc., Richmond. \$5.

This portion of the cipher diary of William Byrd of Westover, Virginia, is the daily record of the man in middle age. Those that read the first portion published in 1941 of William Byrd in his thirties will be very interested in this new publication. It is a frank diary but it gives a good idea of the life of the time in which the diarist lived both in this country and in England. He led the life of a man of fortune and his recreations and his manner of speech were those of his times.

The editor and others who have worked on this book have been faithful in their presentation of the diary as it was penned and make no attempt to soften certain parts or to stress those which might win admiration.

Its value is to those who are students of Virginia background and names, properties and other such data.

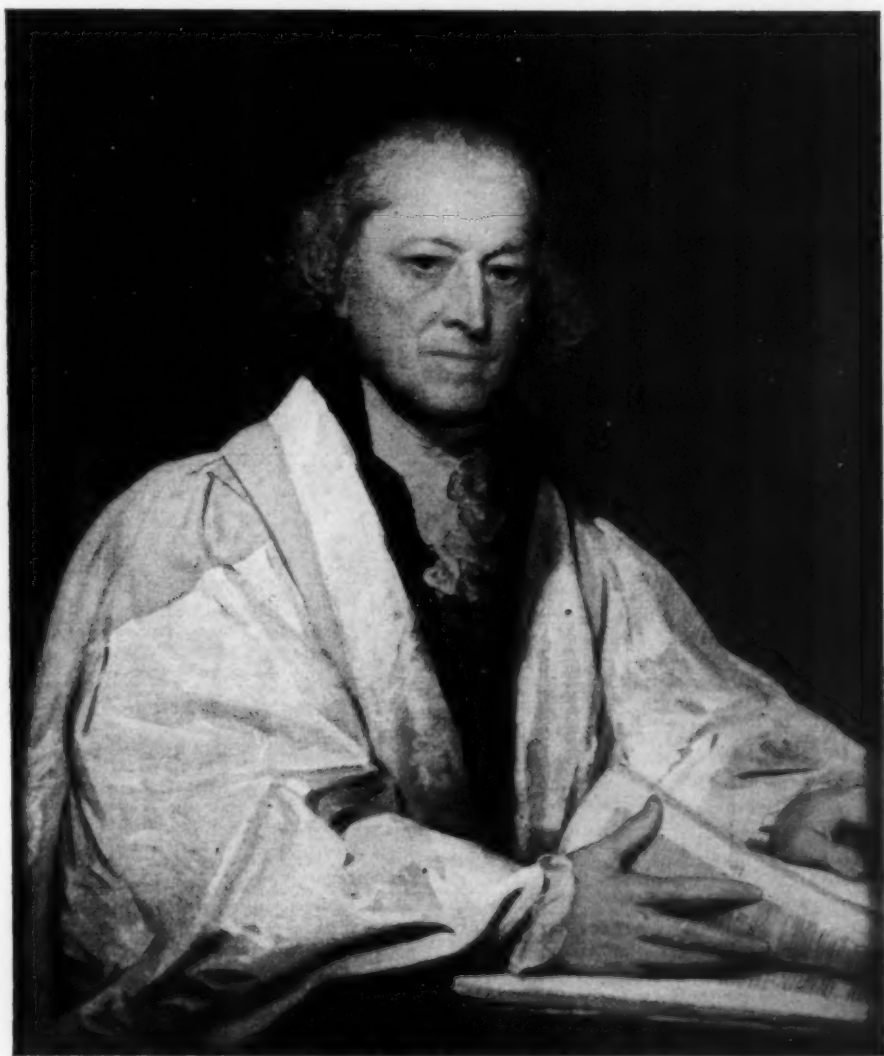
The still unpublished part of the diary is the property of the Virginia Historical Society. So far it has not seen fit to have it printed. That it contains much historical value there is no doubt.

GUADALCANAL DIARY, by Richard Tregaskis. 265 pages. Illustrated. Ramdon House, New York. \$2.50.

Those who realize that we are living in great historical times will read with deep interest this book written by an eye witness participant, although a civilian of a great event of history, the landing of the U. S. Marines on Guadalcanal and the events that came directly afterward.

While the author was with the first landing party he does not dwell as so many such writers are apt to do on his own exploits but gives us a clear picture of the many incidents of the actions and reactions of the Marines.

—L.P.H.



WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON of Connecticut

One of the framers of the Constitution whose abundant literary powers were used with great effect in formulating the language of this great document. The portrait is by Gilbert Stuart.

The American Constitution—for This We Fight

BY ALBERT P. SMITH, JR.

(Winning Essay in American Legion Contest)

*Mr. Chairman, Honorable Judges, Members
of the American Legion and Fellow
Americans:*

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for a common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Thus begins the greatest document ever conceived in the minds and hearts of mortal men—the Constitution of the United States. With its framing began, for the first time in the annals of civilization, a government established of the people, by the people and for the people.

With the world in its present state of unrest and political turmoil, with forces of greed, and hate and might and lust menacing the very life of the Nation, and with America fighting for the existence of the things we hold sacred—our unalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—there is a need, as never before in American history, for every American to study and understand the Constitution of the United States, for this Constitution is his individual guarantee of freedom under God—for this we fight. America is at war today, not to destroy our enemies, but, primarily, to preserve and protect our way of life and the right to its living. We fight for liberty, we fight for justice, yes, we fight for life. We fight for our God-given rights as treasured for us in the Constitution. Should this great bulwark of human liberty be destroyed, it would be a calamity, not only to America, but to the whole world—a world that had waited seven thousand years for this document.

Our forefathers who made the Constitution were not ordinary men; they were men of strong principle and character. They were men imbued with an unquenchable spirit that burned like a beacon in

the night. They were red blooded men. They faced a wilderness with only their hands, but they possessed a hardy, fearless, self-reliant spirit and toiling and striving. They slowly, step by step, made their way across this great continent, and they conquered the wilderness, and they vanquished the savage. They faced the tomahawk and scalping knife and a soil that had never been caressed by a plow. But with an indomitable courage that refused to be humbled, they went forth with a plow in one hand and a rifle in the other and they gave us our Country—a land of liberty and independence—for this we fight.

Because they had helped make this new world with their own hands, our ancestors never doubted they had a right to defend it from injustice and tyranny. And when their freedom was threatened, they endured eight long dreary years of strife and struggle, suffering and privation, and from the might of kings, finally wrested American independence that gave us the blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—for this we fight.

After they had won their independence they were determined that the ideals for which they had fought should be perpetuated forever, so they assembled together and formed the most glorious heritage of American life—the Constitution—and for this we fight.

Mr. Chairman, in order that we may fully appreciate the ideals and institutions for which we fight, it is necessary that we analyze and ponder the provisions of the Constitution and their relation to us. For in this remarkable charter can be found every concept and vision that has inspired American progress in the past one hundred and fifty years.

What is it that gives the Constitution its strength, the answer is found in the first three words—"We the people!" For in this document can be found two great

principles which are eternal in nature. First, that the government exists for the benefit of all the people, and the second that the just powers of the Government are derived from the consent of the governed.

Many people think of the Constitution as a dry, wordy document, but that is not true—for it is alive and vibrant with a vitality that gives it the power to change as economic and social conditions change and yet not lose its purpose. It is an elastic Constitution, flexible, in order that the law of the land may fully meet the progress that is bound to take place in a country as energetic as America.

Consider the symmetry of the Constitution, its conciseness, and the manner in which it presents the simple laws that govern a Democracy. Consisting of seven short articles and twenty-one amendments it possesses political ideas heretofore undreamed of in government. The provisions of the Constitution fall into two great categories; the machinery provisions, and the charter provisions. The machinery provisions are those governing the mechanics of government and the manner in which our Nation shall function. The charter provisions deal with the great principles that make a Democracy what it is—freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of assembly. These principles are the rock upon which our republic is built—for this we fight.

Our forefathers were wise in framing our Constitution. They were students of history and they profited by the mistakes that other governments had made. They had before them the Magna Charta and the basic laws of the world and from these laws, and from their own personal experiences, they formed a Constitution of a perfect state, which is the words of Chief Justice Chase, "Is an indissoluble Union of undestructible states."

They limited themselves to a short document that would contain the ideals that they knew indispensable to a Democratic Government, and the result was a Constitution that will never be obsolete—a Constitution that is as American as apple pie and ice cream. A Constitution that stands for decency, tolerance, equality and justice—for this we fight.

As Washington and his men left their farms to battle against the tyrant, as Jack-

son and his men fought for America's freedom of the seas, as Lee and the South and Lincoln and the North fought for what they believed right, as a sympathetic America extended aid to a beleaguered Philippines against iron rule, and as our fathers went to war in 1917 to fight for humanity, just as our fathers suffered and shed blood to make the world safe for Democracy, just as the Pershings and Alvin Yorks fought for liberty, we, their sons and daughters, the younger generation, pledge themselves to fight also. And when this war is won, there shall be no World War III, for we will see to it that peace shall be free from danger of attack by the back stabbing, God hating gangsters that plunged the world into chaos and made waste the efforts of American boys who died for Democracy in the last war.

We will go on to Victory with the Spirit of the Constitution—the spirit which has inspired Americans since Valley Forge. We will go on to victory with the spirit of Nathan Hale, when he faced death and said, "I only regret I have but one life to give for my country." We will go on to victory with the spirit of Patrick Henry when he gave us those immortal words, "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

We will go on to victory remembering the spirit of Pershing when he said, "La-Fayette, we are here." We will go on to victory remembering the spirit of the men who fought and died for the Constitution in the Argonne, Chateau Thierry, Belleau Woods and San Miheil. We will go on to victory remembering Pearl Harbor and the spirit of Colin Kelley who died that freedom might live.

We will go on to victory remembering Wake Island and a handful of Marines who heroically defended themselves against overwhelming odds. We will go on to victory remembering the spirit of MacArthur's men, who are America's front line of defense. We will go on to victory remembering—and we will not forget! We fight for the Constitution which is the light of civilization and the hope of a just and enduring peace—for this we fight!

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Young Mr. Smith is the grandson of Mrs. Rutledge Smith, Honorary Regent of Tennessee.]

"Our Need for Music In a Warring World"

BY MRS. LOIS E. HIGHLEY

NEVER in Our Country's history have we needed beautiful and inspiring music as we need it now. We need it to help us to maintain our poise and balance, to give us fresh supplies of courage, to stimulate us to the highest endeavor within our own borders and to strengthen our determination to resist those evil forces that are piling havoc, tragedy upon tragedy.

Since destiny seems to have laid upon us the duty of helping to preserve civilization, we must create in the western world a citadel where it may be kept alive, not only by a vast defense program, but by law, manners, art, literature, religion and the playing, singing and appreciation of music.

The love of music is no respecter of either persons nor purses. Music being the one universal language, it speaks to all. Any one who can feel love and joy, grief and anger, fear and hope, a sympathy for his fellows and devotion to God, can respond to music. And who has not that capacity, latent or developed?

As understanding of good music increases, so does the demand for it grow, the two forces interacting. Some day in the not far distant future Americans will love and crave the world's best music as civilizations older than ours have fed upon it. And a great day that will be!

Fifty or 75 years ago music in America was for the few. Today it is for the many.

As it used to be, musicians, vocal and instrumental, would have been reckoned by the hundreds. Today they may be counted by the thousands and the tens of thousands.

Yesterday audiences and listeners were numbered in thousands, today by millions.

Choirs and choruses, bands and orchestras are singing and playing in countless communities. We have music indoors and music out-of-doors and in spring, summer, fall and in winter, a year-round joy and inspiration to music-loving people. No longer regarded as a pleasing, but unnecessary and rather expensive frill, music is treated today as the people's birthright, having the power to widen and fill their lives by opening to them a world on a plane, intellectual, emotional and spiritual far above the material.

Today music is playing a bigger part than ever in the lives of the English people. In our own country people are turning more and more to music for inspiration and it is finding a place in the lives of millions who did not think so much of it when we were at peace. With thousands of orchestras playing classical and popular music and the radio responding to the demand, music through the invigorating effect it has upon people's minds and emotions has become an invaluable weapon of war.

Judging by all the reports we have from Germany, music has flourished all through the war. While the people have been denied food, fuel and clothing the bands have played on, the orchestras, too. We are told that every factory has its concerts and that so long as musicians mind their music and do not meddle in politics, they remain unmolested.

If music plays an important role in the lives of the Germans, it should be far more important to us, for we are unrestricted in our choice of it, no one in this country turning thumbs down on music that is "non-Aryan" and none banishing compositions that come out of enemy countries, Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann and Wagner being as dear to us as ever.

In music as we have it there is a tune for every taste. It is as diversified as the American way of life. For some the classics, for others Victor Herbert, Stephen Foster, Irving Berlin, George Gershwin or Cole Porter. If a man would rather listen to Yankee Doodle, Dixie, a cowboy song or a spiritual than a Brahms concerto or Italian or Russian opera, that is his right.

For we are free men and free women, producing and listening to free music. As that is something for which our men are fighting and giving their lives, why should it not be infinitely precious to us?

What could be of darker portent than the neglect of music which is so free to us? As somebody has observed sagely, "Only a beaten people can be musically silent."

"It is just as essential that a soldier know how to sing as it is that he know how to shoot a rifle."

Children of the American Revolution

Opportunity For Service

Prize Contribution

BY WILLIAM H. CARR, 14,

Member of General Richard Montgomery Society, Md., C. A. R.

"**B**E useful," said Robert E. Lee. Today, boys and girls from every class of society are beckoned by the greatest opportunity of giving service to our country. Our spirit is that of 1776. We are asked to purchase War Bonds and Stamps, to assist the Red Cross, to collect tin, rubber and other scrap. And everywhere we are showing that we can perform the duties asked by our President.

In Honolulu on December 7, 1941, Boy Scouts were called into service immediately after the Japanese air raid. Those Hawaiian Scouts were alert and ready, as Scouts the world over always are. As messengers, first aiders and comforters, they have been busy ever since. And, of course, the same can be said of the Girl Scouts.

Yes, we are defenders of our country!

When we see squadrons of planes and thousands of men in uniform, let us remember our Constitution, and know these United States, 1943, are as loyal as was John Paul Jones when he shouted: "I have just begun to fight!"

We believe we have a duty to our country. This duty is five-fold: To love our country, to support the Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, to defend it against all enemies.

Our problems today are far more difficult than those of our forefathers. For while they were composed, for the most part, of one racial strain, one historic tradition, we of today represent various peoples and traditions. But, thanks to our democratic system, every American, regardless of his origin, is woven into our national fabric of true citizenship.

In this, we, the youth of America, can help by cultivating the foreign-born child and aiding him—not by just acting as teacher, but by offering friendship. Remember, the lonely child from across the sea is our citizen of tomorrow. Help him to learn the American way and to build into his life the priceless heritage that is ours.

This is the finest kind of national defense—and one that will pay us rich dividends in the future.

Dedicated to the Boys of Pearl Harbor

BY MAUREEN ELKINS

(12 years old)

Member of Little Kanawha Society, W. Va., C. A. R.

*Across the mighty ocean, beyond the setting sun,
T'was the roaring of the cannons, and the blasting of the guns
That gave the warning our nation to beware.
For the Sons of Nippon, with vengeance in their hearts,
Planned to destroy and tear us apart.*

*Soaring aloft, their challenge we met,
But deep in our hearts, our sorrow we kept,
Like our fathers before us, whose bravery we cherish
Gave us their promise our flag would not perish.*

*And so, with voices raised in silent prayer, and with a firm trust in God,
We salute our boys on land, sea, and in the air,
And give them our promise their burden to share,
"And this be our motto, in God is our trust"
For Victory we must.*

(Broadcast on Station WWDC, Washington, D. C.)

Junior Membership

DEAR MRS. FRANKENBURG:

It is impossible for me to express adequately my thanks for the scholarship which I received from your organization. Your generous gift brings about a decided decrease in the debt—the material one—that I owe to Maryville College.

I am grateful not only that I was one of the fortunate students but also that Maryville was one of the colleges chosen to receive the award. For the spirit of Maryville is the same as the one which your organization evidently has—that of helpfulness to others. Here help is given to the students in the forms of low tuition, loans, and opportunity for work.

There are many types of work in which students are engaged. I know most about the College Maid Shop since I have worked there four years. Formerly we have made choir robes and uniforms for mill workers, as well as nurses' uniforms. However, the large numbers of government orders received in the past few months for nurses' uniforms, have made it necessary to discontinue making most of the other garments.

Other employment available to students includes assistantships, work in offices, the library, the dining hall, work on the campus, and work at the college farm.

Maryville not only ranks high scholastically, but also provides a well-rounded program of extra-curricular activities and a special emphasis on religion.

I hope that sometime you and the other members of your organization will have the opportunity to visit Maryville.

Sincerely yours,

LOLA BALL.

NOTE: Juniors are reminded not to neglect this National Junior Project, which is the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. Contributions are made through the Chapter and State Treasurers, and sent to Mrs. Harold R. Frankenburg, 1922 Arlington Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

A note from Carla Laemmle of Hollywood, California, tells the following story of how our enthusiasm spreads good work:

"The Peyton Randolph Juniors, of California, have interested the Epsilon Sigma Alpha Sorority, a group of young business girls in our National Junior War Project, the purchasing of

Foreign Body Detectors. They are so enthused that they are considering making it *their* project, too, and hope to be able to purchase a complete Unit!"

The Crippled Child

ON May 30th, 1907, occurred in Elyria, Ohio, a most tragic street car accident causing the serious injuries and death of many young people. Elyria at that time had no hospital, just a small nursing home. Because of this lack of facilities, lives were lost that could have been saved. One life lost was the son of Edgar F. Allen. Because of his great loss, thru Mr. Allen's untiring efforts, Elyria Memorial Hospital was built. A place was needed for children, especially the crippled child. Again thru Mr. Allen's efforts the Gates Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children was built. He did not stop here, but interested business men, fraternal orders, and social clubs in his great project, "The Rights of the Crippled Child," and through this unselfish man's efforts, it has become world wide. He is known the world over as "Daddy Allen." He said, "In our work for crippled children we seek the sympathetic friendship of all who agree that human sympathy for human suffering is the motive for civilization."

This sympathetic understanding the Junior Daughters are giving through their efforts to find and bring the children to the clinics, entertaining them in the hospitals with stories, playing games and taking them toys. How the children look forward to these happy times, watching for them, calling them as they enter the hospital. Such a warm greeting—many smiles and very few tears—a wonderful work!

The work with the Crippled Child is a National Project with the Juniors. They are new in the work, but have accomplished much. They realize the rights to health and happiness of these less fortunate of God's children. Through their efforts the world may be given a great writer, musician or statesman in days to come.

MARJORY B. ADAMS,
National Junior Chairman for
Crippled Children.

Committee Reports

Committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education

WE are, with reason, anxious that when this war is won, that the permanent peace of the world shall be assured. Many plans for post-war peace are being publicized and we must be intelligent about them. They are various in content and intention. One of the most talked of, at the present time, is "World Federation," which would set up a capital of the world on territory ceded by a selected country. This Capital would administer the government of the World Federation. This, in a resolution known as the Humber Resolution, was passed by the legislature of North Carolina in 1941. Its proponents are active, trying to introduce the resolution into the state legislatures. Find out whether such action is being attempted in your state and move to defeat it. It is just a matter of understanding on the part of loyal citizens.

Post-war plans by Herbert Hoover, Vice President Wallace, Governor Stassen of Minnesota, Ely Culbertson and others

should be studied. We should know what is being proposed and be alert against any plan that would affect our national integrity.

A series of bills has been introduced into Congress providing for a peace-aims commission. This issue is of great importance.

It is inherent in a democracy that all may make themselves heard. We must be ready to meet issues; to state facts clearly and honestly, never making statements that we cannot document. We must try to understand our opponent's point of view even when we most disagree with it.

Some plan will be worked out whereby free nations can meet the problems that will confront them when victory comes. But national integrities must not be overlorded by a superstate.

Be prepared to defend the faith of an unshackled America.

SAIDEE E. BOYD,
National Chairman.

Radio

THIS is March—Reports!

I hope you have had many interesting experiences in your War and Society activities to broadcast to let our sister organizations know what we are doing during these strenuous times.

Conservation is one of our National projects—conservation of soil through proper tilling; the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables.

Historical background is always a good approach to a radio topic. Consider this in relation to one item, corn.

In 1620 the "Mayflower" discharged forty-one families at Plymouth Rock. With no houses and scanty provisions, they faced a severe winter.

Explorers sent out to seek food discovered corn that had been stored by the Indians on Cape Cod.

After the winter in 1621, when so many of the Pilgrims had died, came Squanto, the Indian, who taught them how to till the

soil and plant and cultivate the grain in this strange land.

In 1624 Governor Bradford wrote "They begane now to prize corn more precious than silver." By 1638, eighteen years after their arrival, corn was plentiful.

Perhaps you wonder why the use of the "scare crow" in fields of corn and grain. A fascinating Indian legend carries historical truth. It is their belief that the crow brought them corn and beans from the great god Kautantowits' field in the Southwest.

Roger Williams, writing of corn-growing among the Narragansett Indians in Rhode Island, tells of their method of protecting against crows. They planted deeply; they also built small houses in the center of the fields where the older children kept watch, frightening away the birds.

"Although the crows doe the corne some hurt, not one native in a hundred wil kil them."

MYRTLE M. LEWIS,
National Chairman.

National Filing and Lending Committee Report

ATENTION! Calling all members of this Committee and all others who are interested in its activities. Do you know that the National Board, at its October meeting, adopted a recommendation in regard to this Committee? It was in these words:

"That it be recommended to the 1943 Continental Congress that the *FILING AND LENDING COMMITTEE* be discontinued."

Voting members at the Congress in Cincinnati in April will, probably, be called upon to express an opinion on this recommendation and should, before doing so, be well informed about the value of this Bureau to hundreds of members.

If you wish to express your ideas about this recommendation, send them directly to Mrs. John T. Gardner, R. F. D. 2, East Greenwich, R. I. She is Chairman of the Committee to Study National Committees.

Annual reports from state chairmen indicate that the F. & L. Bureau is being more and more appreciated, not only in outlying districts but equally so in cities, as stated in one report, "This has been our *best year*." Many personal letters with encouraging comments and queries accompanied the reports. The queries, however, make it evi-

dent that members of national committees are not all readers of the *NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE*, for many of the queries have already been answered in our monthly reports.

One member wrote, "We are planning a costume program and will use incidents in history to show them. Much of the historical material will come from F. & L. Bureau. For the American Indian Committee, I recently read the paper on 'Sacajewea, the Bird Woman'—a beautiful story." These may be helpful hints in planning programs for other chapters. One letter enclosed a clipping from a city newspaper from which we quote:

"The unique function of the Filing and Lending Committee of the D. A. R. is not only keeping the records of past historical incidents and places, but also garnering more data for work and study makes the meetings of this Committee very interesting and instructive."

I wish to thank all state chairmen for their very fine reports. It is gratifying to know that the interest manifested is their part in continuing to carry on the purposes for which the National Society was founded.

FLORA KNAPP DICKINSON,
National Chairman.

Junior American Citizens Committee

NOTE: How will your Chapter's clubs celebrate the Junior American Citizens National Birthday? (April 21, 1906.)

FRANCES, from a home of invalidism and privation, was valedictorian when she graduated from Junior High School, and winner of the American Legion Citizenship Medal. Quoting her father: "J. A. C. club membership—and presidency—brought out Frances' ability, fostered patriotic thinking and inspired her to try to be an outstanding young citizen." Again: "Honor marks and popularity" have been won by a University student who "developed poise, good sportsmanship and an interest in his studies, as a member of a J. A. C. club in a Children's Home."

Because they are character-building, reports show that these clubs are welcomed in homes for dependent or delinquent boys

and girls, from Maine to Wisconsin, Illinois and Arkansas, from California and Colorado to Ohio and South Carolina; Michigan speaks of a club in a migrant camp; Virginia describes one in a mountain-top mission school and another composed of mulattoes who receive no regular schooling.

Massachusetts clubs have been so successful in teaching respect for home and the property of others that a police chief "wished such groups could be formed all over the city"; one California county police department sponsors a J. A. C. club. Also from the latter state comes word of an elementary school which chooses its governing council from club members; Montana writes that clubs have developed good sportsmanship on the playground, and Maine notes that J. A. C.'s are responsible for school and playground discipline. Texas

is proud of a club where eligibility is based on excellence in grades and conduct; Arkansas mentions that in one school "bad behavior temporarily deprives a J. A. C. of his pin"; Arizona tells of a group of underprivileged Mexican-Indians who are especially responsive to club training in citizenship, and Idaho awards prizes to members earning the most points for regular attendance, punctuality and similar evidences of a sense of social responsibility. From Vermont: "Our clubs stress character-building"; New Hampshire adds to that: "The children discuss a particularly worthwhile trait at each meeting; also, they emphasize

the avoidance of racial prejudice." In Wyoming, the "True Americans Club" has a stepping-stone (e.g., "Courage") chart, with worthiness of their club name as the goal.

Citizen-building, these clubs are the D. A. R.'s answer to today's war-bred restlessness and the feeling of insecurity which, unchecked, produce juvenile delinquency. *How many Junior American Citizens clubs does your Chapter sponsor?*

HELEN GRACE HARSHBARGER
(MRS. ASA FOSTER HARSHBARGER),
*National Chairman, Junior American
Citizens Committee.*

Girl Home Makers

HISTORY, over the ages, has taught us the power that women hold over men for good or evil. This power may best be wielded in the home, for women make the home, and the home is the nation's first line of defense. Let us teach our girls to become good home makers.

Our Girl Home Makers Committee is endeavoring to fulfill this mission with a fourfold purpose in mind: first, to interest young girls in the art of establishing and maintaining desirable homes; second, to create in them a better understanding of the duties, privileges, and responsibilities of home life; third, to foster an abiding faith and appreciation for the home as the foundation of our national life; and fourth, to promote actively worthwhile service in wartime.

New York State has this year offered a prize for the chapter sponsoring the greatest amount of worthwhile war work among the girls in their community. This takes the form of cooking for canteens, sewing or knitting for the Red Cross or war relief organizations, courses in home nursing,

child care, first aid, hostess work, and citizenship. Girl Scouts are very interested in taking these courses, as they earn their merit badges, as well.

Last year New York gave a prize for the best layette made by any group of girls, and eleven layettes were entered in the contest. These layettes were later given to the Red Cross. Another group of girls made clothes and infants' wear for the American Indians, while others dressed dolls for the hospitals. Home canning and cooking have proved to be particularly interesting to the girls, while courses in war work of all kinds have ranked first.

In these ways our girls are learning the meaning of sacrifice and service for others. They are training to become the mothers and wives of the future, cherishing and safeguarding the home, guiding and encouraging their men to a finer, better life where peace, together with love of home and country, may forever be preserved.

HELEN C. JOHNSON
(MRS. IVAN T.),

State Chairman for New York.



Cook Food Carefully—Keep Food Values

Cook vegetables rapidly with as little boiling water as possible.

Use any liquid left in the kettle in which vegetables have been cooked, use it. (Exception: strong-flavored vegetables.)

Don't stir foods more than necessary while cooking.

Shred or cut foods just before cooking or serving.

Start cooking frozen foods while still frozen.

Serve raw vegetables and fruits often.

Cook eggs, cheese and milk at low temperatures.

Cook meats at moderate temperatures.

News Items

Two Markers Dedicated

In Rose Hill Cemetery, Texarkana, Texas, the Lone Star Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of above city, dedicated two markers—one to the memory of a real daughter of the American Revolution, Jane McCullough Elliott, the other to the memory of her granddaughter, Elizabeth Kimbell Read, a pioneer member of Lone Star Chapter.

Mrs. Vernon Glass, Sr., Chapter Regent, was in charge of the program, assisted by First Vice Regent, Mrs. Judson Tryor, and ex-Regents, Mrs. J. I. Wheeler, Mrs. W. C. Timberlake, and Mrs. William V. Brown.

The opening prayer was voiced by Miss Joanna Henry, Chapter Chaplain, and the Salute to the Flag was led by Mrs. Harry Firmin, of the U. D. C.

Two lovely young girls, Misses Hilda Harkness and Mary Gene Warren (the latter a great granddaughter of Elizabeth Kimbell Read) were present and placed wreaths of white carnations at the foot of the markers.

The marker was accepted by Mrs. Allen Collom, Sr., a great great granddaughter of Jane McCullough Elliott. Mrs. Collom is the daughter of Elizabeth K. Read. She is ex-Regent and charter member of Lone Star Chapter, and purchased the marker for her mother's grave.

Logan Marker Placed

A granite government marker has been placed at the grave of Timothy Logan by his descendants. This marker signifies that he was a patriot of the American Revolution and was dedicated by the John Malcolm Miller Chapter, D.A.R., of Lancaster, Ky.

The dedication was attended by members of the chapter and a number of the descendants of the patriot. The golden anniversary of the pledge to the flag was observed, and the pledge led by a great-great-great-

grandson of the soldier; Haldene Campbell, Jr., of Springfield, Ky.

The dedicatory service was conducted by the regent, Mrs. Anne Burnside Brown and the chaplain, Mrs. Jesse Sweeney. Mrs. Brown gave a brief history of the Logan family from Sir Thomas de Logan of Scotland, 1174, to the Logans who settled in Kentucky. Mrs. Ida Amon, Berea, paid tribute to the soldier and his descendants who are now in the service of their country.

After the service, Mr. and Mrs. Webb Kelley were host to the group at their home, where a family reunion was held.

Graves of Regents Marked by Chapter

Recently Silver Bow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution placed bronze markers on the graves of all past regents in Mount Moriah Cemetery, in Butte, Montana.

These women served the Chapter in many ways over a period of years.

Ellen Knowles Haskell was regent of the Chapter from 1904 to 1907. She was the first woman to be admitted to the Bar in Montana. Died 1911.

Olivia Hoffman Hopkins was regent from 1911 to 1913. She was an outstanding teacher of music. Died in 1940.

Orra Manchester Little joined the Chapter in 1912, served as regent from 1931 to 1933. Died 1940.

Bess Wood Warner joined the Chapter in 1921, was regent from 1933 to 1934. Died in 1938.

Emma Marvin Blackburn joined the Chapter in 1906. She served as regent, treasurer, historian, as state historian, state regent and, in 1941, was made honorary state regent. Died 1942.

The regent, Mrs. John Harvey; historian, Mrs. W. L. Beaty; the secretary, Miss Ida Crossman; the chaplain, Mrs. J. L. Carroll; and past regents, Mrs. B. F. Plummer, Mrs. C. S. Passmore, Mrs. Milo Roberts and Mrs. R. M. Hobbs, took part in the memorial services.



Letter from Our National Chairman

ESPECIALLY to those members who are subscribers, do I send, Greetings, Many Thanks and Best of Wishes!

As we approach the time when many are expecting to gather in Cincinnati for the Annual Continental Congress, I am sure you would like a few words regarding plans being made for presenting the work of our Magazine. There will be at the Hotel a Booth devoted to the Magazine, where you will find someone at all times to receive visitors, discuss the Magazine, and to take Subscriptions. We will not have a breakfast or luncheon this year, as time will not permit. *We will have a meeting* of all those interested in the work of the Magazine, notice of which will be given you later. I hope you may be one of those to be there, and that I may certainly see you.

You read in the last issue, that by Government order, a few changes have of necessity been made in the Magazine; first, due to paper shortage, the number of pages is to be, for the present, sixty-four (64), with a 50% cut in number of pictures, for cuts require zinc and that, too, is needed for war purposes.

Your Magazine Chairman and her Committee have worked hard to maintain a fair average in our subscription list and they feel this has been accomplished. I am gratified beyond expression, that so many have

stood by their Society's Official Organ, during these agonizing days, when money values have been lowered, and where so many outside interests claim the attention of us all.

There is still time to make an intensive drive for more subscriptions and we hope that you will try hard for the prizes offered. The contest will close on March 31st. May I call your attention to the meeting on page 870 of November Magazine which gives you further particulars about the prizes, they are generous ones and well worth your effort.

At this time when our Magazine, together with other publications, are seeing "lean days," we ask that you continue to "stand by," and that you, as in the past, give of your best for its good. Your Magazine will bring you news of what your Society is doing, where your President General is during that particular month and her message alone should be an inspiration. Above all you will have the great assurance that in your efforts, your Magazine, not only will hold its own, but will continue to go forward.

With deep gratitude,

LOUISA S. SINCLAIR
(MRS. C. A. SWANN SINCLAIR),
*Chairman, National Historical
Magazine Committee.*



Of Such Is the Kingdom of Heaven

This little girl is one of thirty-four happy children sheltered from war's alarms at the Sacombe Park Nursery, England, which is sponsored by the D. A. R.

More contributions are needed for this war project in a steady stream. Have you sent your gift yet?

Parliamentary Procedure

"Good laws make it easier to do right and harder to do wrong."

—GLADSTONE.

YES, "good laws make it easier to do right" and bear in mind that to be "good," laws do not have to be complicated and hard to understand. Write your By-laws in simple language and in a positive, direct way. There is a great difference though between writing By-laws simply and to the point, giving the necessary information, arranged so that you may place your finger, at any time, on a required bit of information that you might suddenly find yourself in need of; and on the other hand certain By-laws that have the necessary information but, because of the poor arrangement, you are never able to find that bit of information when you want it.

I am very often amazed at the length of sets of By-laws sent to me for correction. They are voluminous and extremely "wordy." Nothing is in its right place and, though you might say "volumes are written," it is very difficult to find what you want, to cover any one certain point. On the other hand, I have received By-laws that have been condensed to a minimum of words and, though they were not adequate in many respects, they carried more information on their two pages than the longer, more elaborate sets carried on ten or twelve pages.

By-laws should be sent to your National Parliamentarian for correction before they are adopted by the chapter or by the state Society. **DO NOT** write By-laws or revise them, present them to your Chapter for adoption; and then after they have been adopted by the chapter, do not send them to your National Parliamentarian for correction. They should be sent to the National Parliamentarian before they are adopted and not afterwards. If your By-laws have been adopted, then they must be amended to change them.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Ques. 1. If the By-laws of a chapter states that they may be amended at any regular meeting, would it be possible to amend them at a special meeting called for that purpose?

Ans. No, the By-laws state that they may be amended at any regular meeting, and it follows that they cannot be amended at any other time. The regular meeting may adjourn to another day for the purpose of considering the amendments and thus the desired object is obtained.

Ques. 2. May I ask why you red-penciled the part of our By-laws written as a Constitution? I do not understand why we are told not to use a part of our By-laws as "a Constitution."

Ans. It is entirely optional with an organization whether they have a Constitution and By-laws or only By-laws. It is simpler, however, to have only By-laws. In former years the most important fundamental rules of an organization were made much more difficult to amend than the others and were amended very seldom. These were called the Constitution. However, in cases where all the fundamental rules require the same notice and the same vote for their amendment, there is nothing gained by separating them into a Constitution and By-laws. The rules can be classified better if not separated. In Robert's Rules of Order, pages 265, 266, and 267, you will find this explained in full.

Ques. 3. We vote by roll call in our Society, and we would like to know if we may change our method of voting by a simple motion or will we be required to amend our By-laws? There is nothing at the present time in our By-laws which indicates that we must vote by roll call.

Ans. Robert tells you that voting by roll call is "very tedious" and is useless except where voters are responsible to their constituents. If you have nothing in your By-laws which require you to vote by roll call, I see no reason for the amending of your By-laws. Your Chapter may vote to vote by ballot or by acclamation or any other way they choose; however, it is much better that you have your method of voting clearly defined in your Chapter By-laws.

Ques. 4. What is meant by "previous notice?"

Ans. When you are amending your By-laws, there is nearly always a provision at the very end of your By-laws for the amending of them; and when you give a previous notice, it means that you read a notice out to the assembly or that you give it orally at a previous meeting, and this notice must give the purpose of the amendment, and what it is for and what it is about. When the amendment is offered at the next meeting; it need not be in the exact words used in giving the notice, however no great change can be made in the effect of the amendment. The notice must be such as to enable members to know what change is proposed, but it does not necessarily give the wording of the motion to accomplish this change. Note R. R. O. R., page 271, top of the page.

Ques. 5. What is considered "ample notice" of an amendment?

Ans. Ample notice of a proposed amendment would mean that ample time was given for members of an organization to receive notice either by mail or by any other way specified. A certain limit of time must be allotted to make very sure that each member receives the copy of the amendment in plenty of time.

Ques. 6. We wanted to suspend the article for the amendment of our By-laws at our last meeting. We were told we could not do this.

Ans. Will you please turn to page 267, R. R. O. R. at the top of the page. Your By-laws do not provide for the suspension of any by-law and such an action would be out of order.

Ques. 7. The Regent of our Chapter has always appointed all committees, both standing and special, and we have never thought anything about it because we have been used to the committees being appointed this way. Two new members, having recently joined our Chapter, declares this procedure out of order, and I am writing to you for a definite ruling on this matter.

Ans. Now in the first place, THE PARLIAMENTARIAN DOES NOT RULE! ONLY THE PRESIDING OFFICER RULES. Robert says that: "The President has not, by virtue of her office, the power to create or appoint committees, nor is she ex officio member of any committee. If it is desired to place upon the President

these duties, it is necessary to provide for it in the By-laws or other rules, or in a special case, by the adoption of a motion to that effect."

Ques. 8. Will you give me the customary remarks for the President of an organization, to use when opening a regular business meeting?

Ans. I think this question was answered in a recent magazine. I quote from Robert again: "The President should always be in the room a few minutes before the time set for the meeting. If a quorum is present, she should step forward and, while standing, strike the table lightly with the gavel, and may say 'The meeting (or convention, or assembly, or society, or club) will come to order.'" Right here may I add that one stroke of the gavel should be sufficient and that it is a great mistake for the President to rap the table as if she were trying to drown the noise in the room by making more noise herself, and, I might add, it is the duty of everyone in the hall to be seated immediately and to *cease conversation*.

Ques. 9. Our Regent, when calling for a complimentary vote, always calls for the negative vote as well as the affirmative, declaring that she was instructed by a Parliamentarian to *always* call for the negative vote as well as the affirmative.

Ans. There are exceptions to all rules. Many presiding officers in calling for a vote, say "All those in favor say I. It is carried," and they do not know whether it is carried or not. Many presiding officers forget the negative vote which is all wrong, but the exception to this case is, according to Robert. He says: "The presiding officer should *never* put the negative of a complimentary motion such as thanking a committee or an officer, unless it is called for by a member. Any member has a right to do this. It is possible that such a motion of courtesy to which even a majority is opposed may be introduced, in which case some one should immediately demand that the negative vote be called for."

Ques. 10. Our Regent is in the habit of immediately putting a motion to vote without giving us any time for discussion. What can we do about this? We feel that while she expedites the business of the chapter and that her meetings are "snappy" that we are hurried through a lot of busi-

ness which should be discussed by the chapter.

Ans. Possibly your Regent does not realize that she hurries through the business of the chapter, which she is trying to "streamline" with too great a speed, and it would not be out of order for your members to ask her very frankly why she does not give the chapter time to discuss certain motions. Robert says: "The President should never try to avoid debate by hurriedly stating and putting the question. Members cannot be deprived of their rights by such an action. Even after a vote has been announced, it must be ignored and a member must be recognized if it is shown that she rose and addressed the Regent with a reasonable promptness *after* the chair had asked, "Are you ready for the question?" If the chair puts a debatable question without making this inquiry, any member may rise and address the chair and she must be promptly recognized and must be allowed to resume the debate or to make any proper motion. It is the duty of members to be prompt in claiming the floor, and the President, on the other hand, must not allow time to be wasted in waiting for members to claim the floor."

NOTE: In most assemblies business may be greatly expedited by the Regent making use of GENERAL CONSENT, especially when she is confident that no one objects to such a motion. Instead of taking a formal vote, she may ask, "Is there any objection?" and if there is no response, she will then say: "There being none, the motion is adopted."

Ques. 11. Our Regent does not call a meeting of her Board but phones to the officers whenever there is any business to discuss. Now, there is a misunderstanding and we are in trouble. What can we do about it? Some of the officers contend that if we held regular Board meetings, such misunderstandings would not take place.

Ans. I think "some of the officers" are correct. Have you a By-law prescribing how the meetings of your Board shall be called? Robert says: "There can be no action of a deliberative body except when in session, whether it is a Society, or a Board, or a Committee. Members, of course, may consult together, but even if the agreement is unanimous, the action must be ratified in a formal meeting." Please read page 173, paragraph 39. "An emergency may occur that require imme-

diately action when it is impossible to have a meeting of the Executive Board. In such a case, the responsible officer must act, consulting such members as may be reached by telephone or otherwise, and then report the facts at the first meeting and have her informal acts ratified." Robert says further: "A Board or an Executive Committee must keep a record of all its acts, and it can act only when it is in session with a quorum present at a properly called meeting. UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT OUTSIDE OF SUCH A MEETING IS NOT A LEGAL ACT OF THE BOARD." In regard to the action of the committee you spoke of, I have this to say: This committee made a great mistake in voting to pay the bill as described and made a greater mistake in paying the bill before the chapter authorized the payment thereof. The funds, if I understand you correctly, were disbursed without the authority of the chapter, and it is my opinion they were disbursed at the risk of the one who paid the bill. Your Chapter is under no obligation to approve the payment of this bill and the auditor could not pass this expenditure unless approved at a formal meeting of the Chapter. Officers sometimes feel that it is necessary for the best interest of the Society to go beyond their legitimate authority, and they depend upon their action being ratified by the chapter. Robert says that only a "great emergency" ever justifies such action.

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian,
N. S. D. A. R.

◆ ◆ ◆

In Thomas Jefferson the political philosopher has overshadowed the man in the public mind. The popular impression that he was cold cannot stand the test of scrutiny. True, he did not carry his heart on his sleeve nor admit the stranger instantly to his bosom. But such was his uncanny judgment of men that one penetrating glance, however cold, sufficed.

—CLAUDE BOWERS.

Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

IN reply to the many inquiries: The necessity for change of plans for this Department is explained on page 16 of the January 1943 issue of the Magazine.

Everyone who does effective historical or genealogical research realizes the necessity of geographical information as a foundation. It was for the purpose of supplying this requirement, even in our limited way, that our state sketches were accompanied by maps and by a general outline of their explorations and settlements.

The maps are discontinued because of the cost of the cuts, about \$12 each, but the general outline and historical and genealogical information will be resumed on a limited scale as soon as our plans can be readjusted.

In the meantime, we urge map study in connection with research. Many old histories of the United States contain fine maps. Out-of-date copies of the Official Roster of Congress contain fine skeleton maps and these may, perhaps, be secured by addressing your Congressman. But better still, revive your early school-day accomplishments and draw your own map and in so doing fix definitely in mind the migrations of that elusive ancestor. Start with yourself and work back. Note the year and, as a side line, record the historical events that your very own probably experienced. In other words, prepare the history-geography as well as the genealogy of your family. In the meantime, send to the Genealogical Editor your suggestions for future articles which you think will be most helpful to you and to the readers of this Department.

* * *

Within a few days after the publication of the December map and sketch "The Development of Early Emigrant Trails East of the Mississippi River" by Marcus W. Lewis, twelve requests for the booklet were received. This booklet was published by the National Genealogical Society of Washington, D. C., and a few remaining copies

can be had at one dollar per copy, or fifty cents per copy to members of that Society and to libraries. The original map is in the Map Section of the Library of Congress, new Annex, and is about 4 x 5 feet in size. We have no connection with the sale of the booklet but are glad to pass along our knowledge of helpful material. Orders for the booklet may be addressed to Mr. L. W. Tilton, 1823 Kalorama Road, Washington, D. C.

* * *

An interesting little booklet entitled "In Memoriam, John Sams and Susan Evaline Sams," written by one of their descendants gives many unpublished facts which may serve as a genealogical clue to others of the same family.

John Sams, son of Edward and Sarah (Randall) Sams, born Sullivan County, Tennessee, January 8, 1813, died Mingo, Iowa, April 9, 1891. He was second in a family of seven children, namely, Alfred, John, Amy (Lacy), Elizabeth (Frakes), Arry (Vandevender) (Edwards), Rebecca and George Sams. In 1833 he went to Lincoln, Logan County, Illinois, with his parents. He married in 1834 Mary Vandervender, who was born in Virginia in 1814 and died in 1851. They had six children.

In February 1853 he married Mrs. Susan Evaline Humphreys Hilton, widow of Robert Smith Hilton, whom she married in July 1840 and who died twenty months later, leaving one child, Valeria Adalaide Hilton, born Carter County, Tennessee, July 10, 1841.

By this second marriage seven children were born. The family moved to Jasper County, Iowa, in 1853, where they purchased a section of Government land.

Susan Evaline Humphreys, daughter of Moses and Rebecca (Boyd) Humphreys, was born in Carter County, Tennessee, May 10, 1824, died August 19, 1902, at the home of her son, Alfred Sams, near Mingo, Iowa. Her paternal grandparents, Elisha and

Susan (Broyles) Humphrey, came from Culpeper County, Virginia, to Carter County, Tennessee, and reared a family of twelve children. The maternal grandparents of Susan Evaline Humphrey (Hilton) Sams were John Boyd of North Carolina and Mary Tipton of Tennessee. They had a family of nine children, most of whom moved to Iowa. Others moved to Kansas, Missouri, Louisiana, and one, Newton Jasper Humphreys, born 1847, lived at Long Pine, Nebraska.

Here the family record stops with the naming of the many descendants of those already listed, but the geographic clues—Carter and Sullivan Counties, Tennessee, inspired further research. Census of 1850 of Carter County, Tennessee, page 359, gave the record of:

* Moses Humphreys, age 58, farmer, born Tennessee	
* Rebecca	45
John	21
William	18
Mary	16
Sarah A.	14
James	11
Newton	5
* Evaline Hilton	26
Adalaide	8

page 409

James J. Boyd	age 28	born Tennessee
Martha J.	23	"
Henry C.	1	"
* John Boyd	61	North Carolina
* Mary	65	Tennessee
James	14	"

Here we have proof that Evaline Humphrey Hilton, the widow, was living with her parents, Moses and Rebecca Boyd Humphreys, in 1850; also the record of Rebecca's parents, John and Mary Boyd. However, the age, 61 years, of John Boyd, refutes the tradition that he served in the Revolutionary war.

Among those splendid W. P. A. records of Tennessee, over 150 volumes in the D. A. R. Library, we find many references to members of these families in deeds, wills, etc., but it remained for the following excerpts from the will of Samuel Tipton to clinch the relationship which affords distinguished Revolutionary War service on two Tipton lines and their connections with the early records in the state of Tennessee and North Carolina. Thus did Susan Evaline Humphrey Hilton Sams' inherent urge to know and record family history, result in establishing for herself and her many relatives

this distinguished ancestry of which, evidently, she was unaware. She died in 1902 in Mings, Iowa.

From Carter County, Tennessee, Wills and Inventories, 1794-1847 (excerpts) D. A. R. Library, page 20 transcript, page 107, in official records. Samuel Tipton deposes as follows: All my just debts and funeral expenses to be paid, negroes not to be sold, including negro Bob, Anthony, and Mary Susicre, to remain with and be personal property to the support of my beloved wife Susannah, provided she remain a widow, and they subject to her control and support of herself and my single sons Samuel and John and daughter Peggy during their minority. * * * Names children James I. Tipton; Abraham Tipton; John Boyd, who intermarried with my daughter Polly Tipton; Leroy Lacy, who intermarried with my daughter Elizabeth Tipton; John Dunlap, who intermarried with my daughter Catherine, and Peggy Tipton. Special gifts were made to daughter Peggy of land, new grist mill and wine house; land to sons Abraham, John, James, Isaac and Samuel. To Samuel "land near Humphreys". To my grandchildren, sons and daughters of my daughter, the wife of John Boyd, namely, Rebecca Boyd, Samuel Boyed, William Boyed, Susanna Boyd, John Boyd and Elizabeth Boyd, James Boyd and such other children as my said daughter may have. I also give to the above named grandchildren the tract of land upon which their father John Boyd now lives, to remain the property of these children forever; the power to sell the iron works and all revenues to be paid over to my daughter Polly Boyed. Isaac Tipton, James I. Tipton and John Dunlap were executors. Dated August 23, 1782. Signed Samuel Tipton.

Samuel Tipton was one of the six sons of Colonel John Tipton who served in the Revolutionary War and whose sketch follows:

From the History of Shenandoah County, by Weyland, 1927, page 653.

Colonel John Tipton, Justice and Vestryman of Beckford Parish of Dunmore and Shenandoah Counties, Virginia, and Captain in the Dunmore War, Revolutionary officer, Lieutenant, and Sheriff of Shenandoah County, Virginia. Represented Dunmore in the Virginia Constitutional Convention and in the Virginia House of Delegates, 1776-7, and representative of

Shenandoah County in Virginia House of Delegates, 1778 to '81; representative of Washington County, North Carolina, now Tennessee, in Jonesboro and Franklin Conventions, 1784; representative of Washington County, North Carolina (now Tennessee) in the North Carolina Convention of 1788 for considering the Federal Constitution. Represented Washington County in the House of Representatives of the "Territory of the United States south of the Ohio River"; represented Washington County, Tennessee, in the Constitutional Convention in 1796.

While in Shenandoah County he lived south of Mauertown, where records of land sales are filed. He was in conflict with Colonel Sevier over the State of Franklin and suffered unjust writings of Tennessee historians who glorified Colonel Sevier.

Colonel John Tipton married in Shenandoah County, first, Mary Butler, daughter of Thomas Butler, who was killed by the Indians in Cedar Creek. He married, second, Martha (Denton) Moore. By his first wife Colonel Tipton had 9 children, all born in Shenandoah County, who have left hundreds of descendants.

1. Samuel Tipton, born 1752, represented Carter County, Tennessee, in the Tennessee Legislature. He married first Jemima S. Little; married, second, Susannah Reneau (Reno). By the second wife Samuel was the father of Major Abraham Tipton, who represented Johnson, Carter and Sullivan Counties, Tennessee, in the Tennessee Senate. Albert Jackson Tipton, State Superintendent of Public Instructions in Tennessee and representative of Johnson and Carter Counties in the Tennessee Legislature, was a grandson of Samuel Tipton.

2. Benjamin, born 1755, a Revolutionary soldier, went to Blount County, Tennessee.

3. Captain Abraham Tipton, born 1761, was a Second Lieutenant of the 12th Virginia Regiment in Clark's Expedition. He was killed near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1782.

4. William, born 1761, served in Captain Wall's Company, Colonel Richard Parker's Regiment, and received three wounds at Savannah, 1779.

5. Isaac, born 1763, a Revolutionary soldier, and father of Isaac P., Clerk of the Circuit Court of Carter County, Tennessee, 1846 to '54.

6. Captain Jacob, born '65, raised a company and was killed at St. Clair's defeat in 1791. Thirty years later Tipton County, Tennessee, was named in his honor. He married Mary Bradford. * * *

7. Thomas Tipton married, first, a Broyles and, second, a Jobe.

8. John, born 1767, was at the Battle of New Orleans. He represented five counties of Tennessee in the House of Representatives and was Speaker of the House of the Tennessee Senate. He married Elizabeth Snap.

9. Colonel Jonathan, born 1776, Colonel of Light Horse Regiment of East Tennessee Counties in 1812. He represented five counties of Tennessee in the House of Representatives and Senate. First wife was Laura Adams Williams, niece of President John Adams, and had 13 children.

References to the Sevier-Tipton controversy over the "State of Franklin" is to be found in North Carolina State Records, volume 22, page 691. Draper's Manuscripts, volume 9, page 17. Statement of the son of Colonel John Tipton, Draper's Manuscripts, volume 5, page 40. Tennessee Historical Magazine, volume 5 (1919) page 30.

David Scott His Bible

Title page:

THE HOLY BIBLE

Philadelphia

Printed by W. W. Woodward, No. 52 South
Second Corner of Chestnut Street
1816

Entries in David Scott's Bible:

David Scott was born June the 29th 1793.

Was married to Sarah Arches February the 6th 1817.

Sarah Archer was born April 11, 1798.

David Scott was married to Katharine Long April the 3rd, 1827.

Katharine Scott was born May the 31st 1817.

Sir Arther Scott was born February the 21st, 1819.

Miles Sayre Scott was born August the 29th, 1820.

Rufus Warren Scott was born June the 3rd, 1850.

Ahio John Scott was born January the 30, 1823.

Obed Hor Scott was born February the first, 1823 (Twins).

John Henry Scott was born January the 5, 1828.

Elisabeth Scott was born February the 18th 1829.

Sarah Scott was born April the 22nd 1830.

Melissa Scott was born July the 14th, 1831.

Cynthia Ann Scott was born December the 27th, 1832.

Clarissa Scott was born the 3rd of August 1834.

Charlotte Scott was born July the 25th 1835.

Obed Hor Scott Dyed the Second 1823.

Sarah Scott Dyed February the 11th 1823.

Ahio John Scott Dyed March the 13, 1823.

John Henry Scott dyed April the 14, 1828.

Clarissa Scott died September the 8, 1834.

Sarah Scott departed this life July the 24th 1851.

Melissa Benson departed this life February the 6th 1854.

Cynthia Ann Scott departed this life July 28th 1855.

Excerpts from Pension application of Michael Rader, Jackson County, Virginia.
August 27, 1832.

Resident of Mill Creek, age 81 years 6 months 19 days, entered the United States service the latter part of 1777 volunteering his services and raising a volunteer company in Shenandoah County. Took command as Captain and marched first to Winchester and joined troops commanded by Captain Reddicken and all marched to the then Fort Pitt. There was neither Major nor Colonel with the troops when they arrived at Fort Pitt. General Hand took command and went from Fort Pitt to Wheeling and remained there the balance of the tour of duty where they were discharged. He returned to Shenandoah County, where applicant was appointed by the Governor of Virginia a Major about May 1, 1778, and marched as Major to Fort Pitt, having two companies of men under the command of Captain John Roach, then proceeded to about six miles from Morgantown and took command of Conner's Fort, where the term of service expired. The documentary evidence was destroyed. Testimonies given by Reverend George Carter of Jackson County.

David Benny states that he served as Private in Captain Michael Rader's Company in 1777. * * * Objections were made to the claim and a discussion of these facts are filed. They claimed that the declarations were defective. In answer to questions, Michael Rader states that he was born at Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1750, believed to be in March. He states he was living in Shenandoah County, Virginia, and since the Revolution in the County of Shenandoah for a short time. He lived in Greenbrier County about ten years, then in Mason County until that part of the county was divided, and is now living in Jackson County. He received a commission as Captain and as Major.

A supplemental application, Jackson County, Virginia, September 22, 1833, appeared Michael Rader, a resident of Mill Creek, age 81 and upwards, makes declarations about as given above. James Rader swears he has frequently seen the commission as Captain and Major. He is the son of Michael Rader. Michael Rader, Jr., swears he has often seen the commission of Michael Rader, his father; also the same testimony by Joseph Rader, another son.

Treasury Department,
January 22, 1839.

Michael Rader was allowed a place on the Pension Rolls at \$70.00 per annum and was paid from September 4, 1837, to March 4, 1838. Certificate number 23130. Virginia service. Michael Rader, Jackson County. Private and Captain.

Michael Rader died June 18, 1839.

History of Roane County, West Virginia, by Bishop, page 627. Raders of Reedy.

The Raders are descendants of Colonial families of Eastern Virginia, perhaps of Shenandoah Valley. A James Rader came into Jackson County immediately after the War of 1812. Others by the way of Greenbrier, Nicholas, Kanawha and Mason, in each of which counties they appeared to have tarried about a generation. One prominent man in Jackson County was E. Hart Rader, of Upper Mills Creek and parts, born 1816, son of James and C. (Allen) Rader. Was the owner of several farms and was very popular. * * *

John Rader of the same parts of Mill Creek must have settled there about 1845 from Nicholas County, where he married his first wife Miss McClung. He married

second Nancy Luddington. He reared a family in Jackson County, namely, Joseph, George, Addison, William, Charles, Franklin; Harvey, the resident of Reedy, Margaret, Sarah, Mary and Susan.

Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. We cannot "keep queries on file until space is available." Only those queries conforming to above requirements will be published.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published.

C-43. (a) Crosby.—Want names of parents, brothers, sisters, place of birth and military service of John Uriel Crosby, born 1755, buried in Shelby County, Kentucky, 1853, married Nancy, daughter of John Peters, granddaughter of Colonel John Ashby who died 1797.

(b) Peters.—Wanted ancestry, place of birth, all family data of John Peters, born 1738, died 1783. Where buried and Revolutionary War records. Married Elizabeth Ashby 1741. Where was he born, and did he leave a will, and was he with George Washington at Valley Forge? Mrs. G. B. Neel, Anchorage, Kentucky.

C-43. Perry.—Wanted ancestry of Reverend Charles Perry, born August 4, 1804, Malone, New York. Came to Illinois and then to Wisconsin about 1848, died 1869. Married Mary Bemis 1827. Perrys probably came from Vermont near Lake Champlain. Mrs. F. L. Cooper, 716 Niles Avenue, Everett, Washington.

C-43. Mannering.—Want descendants of the Revolutionary Soldier, Jordan Mannering (Manning), born Delaware, and wife Elizabeth Clark. Both buried in Gallia County, Ohio. Daughters married John Richardson and Benjamin Delany, Mosby Childers, William Ewing, Jesse Corn, Asa Pauley and probably Charles Haptonstall. Sons: Andrew, Elisha, Mascall and Jordan Mannering, and probably others. Mrs. W. W. Badgley, Tudor Hall, Washington, D. C.

C-43. (a) Meriwether-King-Crenshaw-Patton-Payne-Bogue.—William Morris Crenshaw, born 1809, Abbeville, South Carolina, married Lowndes County, Alabama, Frances Eliza Meriwether, born Georgia, 1812. A son, William King Crenshaw married Sarah King, daughter of William King and Irene Williams. Reverend Robert Patton married Eliza Payne (Tenn. Ala.); Margie Patton married Shade Bogue, son of John and Amanda (Tyler) Bogue, Okolona, Mississippi. Want ancestry.

(b) Wright-Carter-Glenn.—Natives of Cumberland County, Virginia. William Wright in Union County, South Carolina, 1818, died Mississippi. Charles and Susannah (Wright) Carter,

in McMinn County, Tennessee, 1830, had son Josiah; William C. and Elizabeth (Wright) Glenn died Union County, South Carolina, 1827-1855, children: Jane, William Wright, Mary Briggs, Patsey, Sarah Shands, Lucy Ivey, Nathan, Thomas, Isaac. Want ancestry. Mrs. Linnie Wright Barrett, 3803 Travis Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

C-43. (a) Smiley-Boyd.—Wanted ancestry of John Boyd (born 1794) at Martinsburg, Ohio, June 5, 1865, married Mary Smiley who died July 31, 1828, age 29 years, also buried at Martinsburg, Knox County, Ohio. Wish data, place of birth, parents, ancestors; Revolutionary War records.

(b) Ralston-Hesser.—Wanted the Revolutionary War record of Peter and Koonrod Hesser one of which was the father of Frances Ann Hesser who married Andrew Ralston 1819. All data is desired as to place of birth, parents, ancestors, origin. Mrs. R. B. Huston, Salem, Nebraska.

C-43. (a) Stone.—Desire antecedents of Benjamin Stone of Dudley, Massachusetts, who was baptized there in 1753 as an adult and who married Susannah Buckman in 1757. His son Benjamin moved to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and married Elizabeth Wilcox. Was Benjamin of Dudley the son of Benjamin and Esther Kibbee Stone of Cambridge?

(b) Trees.—Would appreciate data on John Trees of Clermont County, Ohio, who has been confused with John Trees who had wife Barbara and died in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. Was John who later lived in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, the John who served in Cumberland County militia? Clermont County history says he was Revolutionary soldier and died about 1840. Had wife Hannah. E. L. Reed, 800 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

C-43. Moon.—Want names of brothers, sisters and children of Pleasant Moon. He served as a sergeant in Revolutionary War, 1776 and 1777, in Captain George Lambert's Company, 14th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Lewis. Mrs. S. E. Gilkey, Buffalo, Wyoming.

C-43. (a) Black-Pitt.—Want proof of marriage of Thomas Black to Mary Pitt in Lancaster County about 1765 to 1770 in Pennsylvania. Probably the sister of the famous William Pitt of England, born Glassborough Town, Monahan County, Ireland, 1723-5, served in the Revolution in Pennsylvania or North Carolina. Moved to North Carolina in 1770. Died, 1816, Rutherford County, Tennessee.

(b) White.—Wanted to know the wife of William White, the son of Mose White, Jr., probably the uncle of Hugh Lawson White, a brother of General James White, the Founder of Knoxville, Tennessee. William was killed in North Carolina or Tennessee by Indians. Only one son is recorded, Stephen, who married Jeanne Bell, 1804, Sumner County, Tennessee, daughter of Robert Bell. Mrs. Fred Cook, 615 Pond, Hope, Arkansas.

C-43. (a) Hooker-Lassiter.—Wanted parentage of Hymerick (Hymrick) Hooker and wife Sally Lassiter. He married about 1778, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Harrell Lassiter (parents were married about 1753, lived in Bertie and Bobbs Counties, North Carolina) and lived in Green County, North Carolina. Their sons Thomas and Hymeric Jr. laid out town of Hookerton, North Carolina. Who did Thomas and Hymeric Jr. marry?

(b) **Hughes-Hooker.**—Elizabeth Hughes in 1817 was captured by Indians on way from Smith County, Tennessee, to Indiana with mother and stepfather. Later married Samuel Hooker, 1830, Vanderburg County, Indiana. Her Obituary: Baptist, born South Carolina, died March 24, 1879, age 68 years 6 months, 8 days, Schuyler County, Illinois. Want parents' names. A sister, Susan Hughes, married Neeley Bills, Virginia Maes, 1621 South Grand, Los Angeles, California.

C-43. (a) Martin.—Were Adam Martin, wife Mary McMillen, the parents of David Martin, first wife Esther Miller? Children of David and Esther Martin; Elizabeth m. Noah; Isabella m. Criss; Samuel, born 1810, Washington County, Pennsylvania, m. Esther Miller; Mary m. Thompson; William; Jane m. Moore. David Martin had a sister Mary.

(b) **Ward.**—Which Josiah Ward who served in the Revolutionary War from Massachusetts was the father of Elisha Ward, born September 29, 1790, wife Sophia Sinclair, born March 31, 1793. Josiah's wife was Mary. Mrs. Thomas Currie, 2116 Van Buren, Amarillo, Texas.

C-43. (a) Shelby.—Wanted a list of the men who were with General Joe Shelby at the Battle of King's Mountain.

(b) **Howell.**—Wanted name of Samuel Howell's wife of Delaware, and name of children, one

son Amasa was born August 22, 1761. (From Family Bible, no town or county given.) One William Howell settled at Newark, Delaware, in 1682. A Thomas Howell settled in New Castle County, Delaware, in 1727. Miss Clara B. Eno, 422 South 6th Street, Van Buren, Arkansas.

C-43. (a) Hogue-Pearce.—Want names of sons of Jonathan Hogue, son of David Hoge (1725-1804) who lived in Morgantown, Virginia (now West Virginia) and of Zebulon Hogue, who lived in same county (Monongalia) in 1790 and who fought in the Revolution.

(b) Want names of parents and brothers of Miller Hogue who married Susannah Pearce January 22, 1796, in Monongalia County. Raymond Stephen Hogue, 710 Woodward Avenue, Orlando, Florida.

C-43. (a) Oldham.—Parentage of Jailey Oldham wanted. Born February 7, 1808, in Pendleton County, Kentucky; married in 1825 to Bryan Ingels, son of Joseph Ingels and Mary Bryan. Died in 1848.

(b) **Terry.**—Wanted information regarding Thomas J. Terry of Harrison County, Kentucky; married in 1846 Susan Mary Wigglesworth; died in May 1866. Made voyage to India in years between 1825-1840. Ernest Snell, Jr., Box 247, Shamrock, Texas.

Puritan Mission

BY WORTHINGTON NEWTON

*Miles Standish, surely you do not know
How bitter to voice your message staid.
Within her door where the May boughs
throw
Shade and shine spins the Puritan maid.
John, quell the words that you must not feel
In beat of your heart, in whirl of the wheel.
You must not speak for yourself, John.*

*Yet, could you say them, perhaps for you
Love at your doorway and Maytime cheer.
With sweet Priscilla, your helpmeet true,
To greet your coming with smile so dear.
There at her spinning! But no, John, no.
For loyalty will not have it so.
You can not speak for yourself, John.*

*Your doughty Captain . . . All love him
well.
A good man, though with few words to
spend.
Yours is the tongue that his tale must tell.
He trusts you with it as friend to friend.
Stop shifting your feet, John. Why delay?
Grim winter nearing your heart for aye,
You speak. . . . But not for yourself, John.*

*Dread silence but for the spinning whirl.
A blushing cheek bending o'er the wheel.
Now for your doom in the voice of her.
The winter that all your life shall feel.
Nay. . . . Spring's blue skies with the song
of birds
In her fleeting glance. . . . The soft shy
words . . .
"Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"*

TRICE GENEALOGY—NOTES

Collected by SALLIE TRICE THOMPSON
 Arranged by LUCILLE DALTON LANE
 November, 1937

Members of the Trice family settled in Virginia during the 1600s, coming from England. On May 3, 1673, James Trice received a grant patent of 226 acres in New Kent County (afterward King & Queen County) from Sir William Berkeley for transportation into this colony and dominion of three persons "to have and to hold, etc."

In 1747, in Stratton, Major Parish, King & Queen County, Edward Trice and James Trice were appointed twice to "procession" November 20, 1784. Title of allotment of land for revolutionary services is certified to John Heath as heir-at-law to Dabney Trice and Wm. Trice. Dabney Trice married Lucy Ann Minor, sister of William Minor of Gale Hill. Lieut. Byrd Rogers married first Mary Trice, second, her sister Martha Trice. His ancestors were: Colonel William Byrd of Westover, who married Maria Warham. Their daughter, Mary, married John Rogers. Their son, Byrd Rogers—above from Sampson's "Kith & Kin" to be consulted for additional data.

Trice lineages listed in "History of Upson County, Georgia," chapter edited by Emmie Trice Girardeau, names descendants of Benjamin Trice 1764-1826, and his wife Patience, and their 14 children, 4 sons and 10 daughters. Complete lists of descendants of their eldest son, William B. Trice 1789-1858, and his wife Jane Tamplin, 1794-1856. They settled in Upson County, Georgia, in 1813 and had 14 children, 3 sons and 11 daughters; seven of the daughters had the middle name "Ann." Descendants of Benjamin and Patience Trice not all listed; only those of son William B. Others of 13 children probably used many of the names listed in family of William, so there were cousins of varied removes of identical names. James Trice of Jones County and his wife, Elizabeth, had 6 children named in his will probated in 1814, naming his brother, Elisha, as executor. Mrs. Thompson received on 9/6/1937 abstract of John Trice's will. Heirs, dates, and places prove him to be the father of James, Elisha, and Benjamin.

The Ross Family

As there are many inquiries from members of the Ross Family, I have copied some records found at Faggs Manor in Chester County Pennsylvania.

On the Faggs Manor Presbyterian Church a bronze tablet states that the church was founded A.D. 1730, Rebuilt 1748, 1775, 1845. Remodeled 1921.

Another bronze tablet bears the inscription:

Faggs Manor Classical School was established near by in 1739
 Rev. Samuel Blair
 was its first principal. Rev. Samuel Davies, President of the College of New Jersey, Rev. John McMillan, a leading Founder of Jefferson College, and Rev. John Ross, a founder of Dickinson College were pupils here.

In the churchyard at Faggs Manor there are many, many Ross tombstones. Here are a few of the inscriptions that I copied:

Isaac Ross, born 1785, died May 1860.
 Joseph Ross, born Sept. 1785—died 1860.
 Wife, Mary, died Sept. 8, 1837, aged 82 years.
 John Ross died Sept. 10, 1802, aged 70 yrs.
 Mary, wife of John Ross departed this life 1817, aged 24 yrs.
 William Ross d. 1825 aged 68.
 Martha, wife of William Ross died March 18, 1848 aged 86.

*Tombstone Records of the Ross Family
 found at Faggs Manor, Chester County,
 Pennsylvania*

Prudence Ross died June 21, 1831 aged 73 years.

Ann Ross d. June 1845 aged 59 yrs 1 mo.

John W, son of Isaac and Jane Ross d. July 23, 1832, aged 11 years.

Abraham, son of John and Hannah Ross d. Sept 25, 185—aged 4 yrs.

Martha Ross d. Jan. 18, 1853 aged 35.

Ross.

Samuel 1816-1862

Mary Jane 1822-1869

Hannah J. 1854-1869

Annie Ross Pollock 1859-1927.

Elijah W. Ross, M.D.

Born Dec. i, 1834, d. August 8, 1870.

*Other Tombstone Records in the Faggs
 Manor Churchyard:*

Rev. Samuel Blair
 who departed this life
 July 5, 1751 aged 39 years.

David Ramsay 1789
aged 67

John Ramsay
died 1823 in the 83rd year of his age.
Isabella, his wife 1787, aged 84.

Gen. John Boyd, born 1735—died Jan. 1823.

James Walker, born Aug. 8, 1790, died August 17, 1867.

Mary, his wife, born 1795, died 1867.

Memorial Tablets

on a stone at the crossroads near Quarryville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

Col. Archibald Steele
born 3 miles N.-1742

Walked to Boston at the call of
Bunker Hill

Leading 7 picked men he broke
trail for the Montgomery expedition
against Quebec.

Contracted chronic illness in the
icy St. Lawrence. Thereafter commissary
Finally head of Philadelphia Arsenal
Died 1832.

Gen. John Steele
born 3 miles N. 1758, owner and
resident of this farm

volunteered at 18, captain at 19
Colonel on Washington's Staff at 21

General, wounded at Brandywine and Germantown.
Penna Legislature House 1801, Speaker of Senate
1806

Collector of Port of Philadelphia 1808-25
died 1827.

Memorial Tablets

on a stone at the crossroads near Quarryville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

Dr. David Ramsay
Historian, Surgeon, Patriot.
born 1 mile S.W. 1749
Continental Army Surgeon
Friend of Washington
Leader in Congress
Talented Man of Letters
Father of American History.
"American Revolution" "Life of Washington"
"History of America," "Universal History"
Practiced medicine and died 1815
at Charleston, S. C.

Colonel Thomas Porter
born 3 miles N. in 1738
A Pioneer Spirit of American Independence
a Committee of Sixty
Organizer of 10 Lancaster County Companies
Failing health prevented his
leading them into action.
died 1777.

* * *

Family Association

The Toon-Lunceford (Lunsford) Family
Association plans a meeting in Richmond,
Virginia, August 29th. Mrs. Burton Wands,
Secretary, 1545 Cotner Avenue, Los Angeles,
California.



A Promise of God

"I will be with thee, I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee."

—JOSHUA 1: 5.

*Fear not, O trembling Soul, thou canst not see
The way of life nor what thy path shall be;
But courage, God hath said to thee and me,
"I will be with thee."*

*When all the world is kind and life is bright,
Be glad, O Soul, laughter and mirth are right.
Christ said, "Rejoice"; rejoice with all thy might,
"I will be with thee."*

*When thou art ill and life means only pain,
God knows thy heart is heavy with the strain.
Repeat His words again and yet again.
"I will be with thee."*

*Fear not, O Soul, to God thy path is clear.
Rest in His perfect love and have no fear,
Then tell His wondrous message far and near:
"I will be with thee."*

—HELEN TALBOT PORTER.

*If doubts and fears of God have made thee blind,
And bitter is the darkness of thy mind,
God understands it, and His voice is kind—
"I will be with thee."*

*When sorrow comes and cares of life increase,
When anxious days and worries never cease,
The Holy Spirit softly whispers, "Peace,
I will be with thee."*

*And when Death calls thee to the world unknown
And bids thee drink his dreaded cup alone,
God's words ring out triumphant from His throne:
"I will be with thee."*

Junior American Citizen Quiz

BY MRS. ASA FOSTER HARSHBARGER

National Chairman, Junior American Citizens Committee

(Written at the request of the J. A. C. State Chairman of Florida, as a suggested form in which to present the work at Chapter and District meetings)

1. When and where was the first Junior American Citizens Club organized? (Remember, the organization was then called: "Children of the Republic.")

2. Who was the founder of this work?

3. Where is there a complete history of J. A. C. club work?

4. What is the purpose of these clubs?

5. Who may belong to these clubs?

6. Where may clubs be formed?

7. Why are these clubs suitable in so many places?

8. How many clubs are there in the United States?

9. How many members are there?

10. What are three reasons why J. A. C. clubs are particularly valuable in war time?

11. Who sponsor and who lead J. A. C. clubs?

12. How do you go about organizing clubs in schools?

13. Is there a prescribed program for J. A. C. meetings?

14. Can you give three statements from the Junior American Citizens Creed?

15. What are the duties of a J. A. C. Chapter Chairman or Chapter Committee?

16. Does the Chapter pay for the J. A. C. Handbooks and pins?

17. Does the Chapter Chairman have other duties?

18. What National Prizes can be won by J. A. C. Clubs and by Chapters and States?

19. What State won first place in 1942 for the greatest gain in members?

20. What single Chapter sponsored the most J. A. C.s—and how many children were in this Chapter's clubs?

21. What State leads the country in the number of children enrolled in J. A. C. clubs—and how many children are there in that State's clubs.

22. Did your State lose or gain in J. A. C. membership in 1942?

23. How can this record be improved in 1943?

24. What does a Junior American Citizen promise at the time of his initiation?

25. The Junior American Citizens Prayer sums up briefly and clearly the whole spirit of the work. Can you repeat it?

Answers

(Ref.: J. A. C. Handbook—1943-44 edition; National Historical Magazine—Nov. '41, p. 50; National Chairman's Letter to Chapter Chairman—1941-44 (in the Brochure); National Chairman's Letter to State Chairman—1942; National Chairman's Report—"Proceedings" of 51 Cont. Cong., p. 517.)

1. In Cincinnati, Ohio; October 1901. (Handbk., p. 3.)

2. Mrs. John A. Murphy. (Mrs. Murphy was State Regent of Ohio; later, Vice President General. She was the first National Chairman, when the work was made National—April 21, 1906.) (Handbk., p. 3; National Historical Magazine.)

3. In the National Historical Magazine for November 1941 (and there is an article about our J. A. C. club work in each copy of the Magazine).

4. According to Mrs. Murphy: "... to teach ... children some knowledge of the underlying principles of our Government, of American sentiment, and of all that will go toward making them good citizens." (Handbk., p. 3) and "To teach loyalty to the United States of America, founded on a knowledge of why our nation deserves such allegiance, and good junior citizenship in terms of practical service to home, school, community and country." (Handbk., p. 3.)

5. All children and young people—regardless of race and creed—who wish to become, through study and practice, intelligently helpful citizens. (Handbk., p. 3.)

6. In public and private schools (in parochial schools and D. A. R. Approved Schools), on playgrounds, at settlement

houses, in homes for dependent or delinquent children, in connection with Sunday School classes or Church Young People's Societies, or in private homes. (Handbk., p. 3.)

7. Because they are open to both boys and girls (so, whole school classes may belong); the program is flexible (to meet the needs of kindergarten children and high school students) and there is no expense to the members (thus, both privileged and underprivileged children can enjoy membership). (Handbk., p. 2.)

8. Over 7,000. (7,263 clubs.) (Nat'l Chairman's Rep., and Letter to St. Chr.)

9. Almost one-fourth million. (247,253 members.) (Nat'l Chr.'s Rep., and Letter to St. Chr.)

10. Junior American Citizens Clubs: (a) Give their members a sense of security (knowing that so many other boys and girls, living in almost every State in the Union, are all working together to aid their country, gives each individual member strength and courage); (b) Lessen nervous tension (through "pep" songs, patriotic games and parties); (c) Provide guidance into channels of service—aiding the country and also raising the morale of the children (coöperation with parents, school authorities, community and national service groups—A. R. C., U. S. O., O. C. D.—supplies steady, satisfying objectives). (Letter to Chapter Chairman.)

11. Clubs must be sponsored by D. A. R. Chapters or organized under State J. A. C. Chairmen. Club Directors need not be members of the D. A. R.—teachers lead their own classroom groups, during school hours. (Handbk., p. 3.)

12. Obtain the interest and coöperation of the Superintendent of Schools, Board of Education, County School Commissioner, principals and teachers. (D. A. R. members who are, or have been, teachers, can be of great assistance in making contacts and in directing clubs.) (Handbk., p. 3.)

13. All meetings include the J. A. C. Prayer, Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, "The Star Spangled Banner," or some other patriotic song; beyond that, the American's Creed is excellent for older members, while the J. A. C. Creed appeals to the younger ones; each Director may use such material as seems suitable for

the particular group he is leading. (Handbk., p. 2.)

14. 1. I'll strive to make my body strong and well, and keep it free from accidents. 2. I'll learn to read and write and speak so well that I may understand the thoughts of other people and give to them my own. 3. A family needs love and understanding; I'll do my part in such a home. (Handbk., p. 5.)

15. The Chapter Chairman or Committee must contact school authorities, directors of settlement houses, and others; organize the clubs and maintain contact between the clubs and the Chapter. She should arrange for D. A. R. members to attend special club programs and for the boys and girls to demonstrate their work at Chapter meetings; she should see that the Chapter supplies, when needed, handcraft materials, Flag Codes and Flags, and refreshments for parties—also that the clubs receive J. A. C. Handbooks and pins. (Handbk., p. 4.)

16. No. The National Society pays for J. A. C. Handbooks, pins for members and special buttons for the Presidents. Your two cents per capita for the Junior American Citizens Committee takes care of this. The Chapter Chairman orders these supplies from the State Chairman. (Handbk., p. 4; Let. to Ch. and Let. to St. Chr.)

17. Yes. The Chapter Chairman reports clubs, as soon as they are organized, to the State Chairman. Every club—new and old—MUST be thus registered each year. She must also send a full report of the club's activities to the State Chairman by March 1st. (Handbk., p. 4; Let. to Ch. and Let. to St. Chr.)

18. There are three contests for the clubs: prizes will be given for J. A. C. Songs, made up by the children; for a new Motto, and for a design for a J. A. C. Banner. Awards will be made to the Chapters sponsoring the most J. A. C. members, and to the States which show the best gain in J. A. C. membership (in proportion to the State D. A. R. membership). (Let. to St. Chr.)

19. Montana. (2nd, Mich.; 3rd, Texas). (Nat'l Chr.'s Rep.)

20. Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Michigan—over 34,000 children. (34,190.) (2nd, John Foster, No. Carolina, with 10,200, and 3rd Queen Alliquippa, Pennsylvania, with 9,990.) (Nat'l Chr.'s Rep.)

21. Michigan—over 50,000 children. (52,498.) (2nd, No. Carolina, 34,072; 3rd, Pennsylvania, 20,352; 4th, Texas, 19,532.) (Nat'l Chr.'s Rep.)

22. Refer to the National Chairman's Report in the "Proceedings" of Continental Congress, 1942, or ask your Chapter or State Chairman.

23. Through greater interest and effort on the part of every Chapter in your State. The Juniors should be encouraged to do J. A. C. work—in Texas, Alexander Love Juniors sponsor almost 4,000 boys and girls (3,887) and Boudinot Juniors in New Jersey sponsor almost 2,000 (1,800). C. A. R. Societies should cooperate: C. A. R. members may invite friends to attend meetings, and when six or more such guests come regularly they may be given J. A. C. pins and counted as a club (this also stimulates C. A. R. attendance, for the members need not exclude their friends from their meetings. J. A. C. and C. A. R. aims and ideals are the same.) (Let. to Ch. and Let. to St. Chr.)

24. He or she says: "I promise to be loyal, always, to the United States of America, and to respect our country's Flag. I promise also to be faithful to the objects of the Junior American Citizens, and to serve to the best of my ability as a member of (this) club." (Handbk., p. 6.)

25. This is the Junior American Citizens Prayer, used at all club meetings: "Our Father, we thank Thee that America is our Country. We thank Thee that we live under the Stars and Stripes. Help us always to be obedient, loyal American citizens. Amen." (Handbk., p. 5.)

HELEN GRACE HARSHBARGER
(Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger),
National Chairman.



Magazine Prizes

A prize of \$50.00 has been offered to the first State which reports securing from September 1st 1942 to April 1st 1943 the largest number of subscriptions to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Any Chapter or person subscribing for a Library, School or as a gift, is entitled to count such subscriptions for her State. Renewals can

War Thrift Recipes

(From Bulletin No. 1908, U. S. Department of Agriculture)

TRIPE

Fried, Broiled, Creamed

Select pickled or fresh tripe which has already been cooked, or simmer uncooked tripe in water for about 6 hours or until tender. If possible, let the tripe cool in the broth.

Fried—Cut cooked tripe into pieces for serving. Before frying the tripe dip it in a thin batter. Good proportions for this batter are 1 egg, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk, 1 cup sifted flour, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Or dip tripe in egg and bread crumbs, then let the coating dry before frying the tripe. Brown the tripe in 2 to 3 tablespoons fat. Serve hot. If desired, garnish with parsley and slices of lemon.

Broiled—Cut cooked tripe into pieces for serving. Dip the pieces in melted fat, and brown them on both sides in the broiler. Serve hot, garnished with parsley and slices of lemon if desired.

Creamed—Cut cooked tripe into inch squares or into finger lengths, brown lightly in 1 to 2 tablespoons fat, and serve in medium white sauce, seasoned to taste.

CABBAGE ROLLS

Wash fresh green cabbage leaves and wilt them in hot, lightly salted water until they become limp enough to roll. Make the same cooked meat mixture as suggested for stuffed peppers, put some of the mixture on each cabbage leaf, and roll it up. Place the rolls in a baking dish, add hot gravy or a very little hot water, cover the dish, and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for about $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, or until the cabbage is tender.

be included. All results must reach the National Chairman by April 1st 1943.

A prize of \$20.00 is given for the largest number of subscribers in a Chapter. Two year subscriptions having a special rate, count only as one subscription. A prize of \$20.00 is offered for the most important "advertisement" financially to the MAGAZINE.

Your Victory Garden and Mine

IN the war-torn world, vitamins have suddenly become of great importance because so many millions are unable to get them.

The subject was brought home to America by reports that German shock troops who led the blitzkrieg in the first war year had been fed on a special vitamin-rich diet. At the same time Dr. Thomas G. Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health service, declared that draft examinations had disclosed more than 40 per cent of our population suffered from malnutrition.

A national nutrition conference, called to discuss the problem, agreed the daily ration of vitamins required by an active adult to maintain good health should include 5,000 international units of Vitamin A, 600 international units of B1, 75 milligrams of C, and 2.7 milligrams of B2. Where are these vitamins to be found without the necessity of taking pills?

One of the best sources lies in fresh vegetables, such as can be grown in Victory Gardens. Of these, nutritionists inform us, we eat entirely too few. The armed forces are being fed by experts who see to it that their vitamin intake is as good as that of the German shock troops, probably better. But civilians, who must also maintain maximum health, should look out after their own vitamin supply by choosing foods which will provide it.

One of the first objects in planning a Victory Garden, therefore, is to be sure that it includes vegetables rich in vitamins. The phrase generally used to describe these is: Green leafy and yellow vegetables. But that phrase is inexact. More definite information is needed, and this can be found in the vitamin table which accompanies this article.

These Are the Vitamin-Rich Vegetables

	I.U. A	I.U. B1	Mg. C	Mg. B2
Spinach	14,000	27	13	.....
Chard	12,000	15	28	.....
New Zealand Spinach	7,500	10	0.45	.....
Endive	9,500	..	5	0.022
Kale	9,000	59	140	0.50
Tomatoes	6,000	52	50	0.10
Turnip Greens	6,000	35	42	0.25
Turnip Roots .....	.....	Trace	26	.....
Beet Greens	12,000	15	28	.....
Beet Roots	70	24	10	.....
Spring Onions	6,200	..	..	.....
Leaf or Cos Lettuce	6,000	18.6	4.6	0.12
Green Broccoli	4,000	25	50	.....
Yellow Squash	2,900	21	3.5	.....
Carrots	2,700	32	3	.....
Red Peppers	2,200	..	135	.....
Green Peppers	600	69	0.12	.....
Collards	2,200	50	22	.....
Yellow Corn	1,250	22	4	.....
White Corn	125	18	4	0.13
Parsley	1,000	..	11	.....
Green Beans	600	20	7	.....
Wax Beans	410	25	..	.....
Green Peas	530	78	13	.....
Parsnip	380	66	38	.....
Green Celery	320	..	2	.....
White Celery	2	5	2	.....
Lima Beans	125	100	13	0.25
Brussels Sprouts	1,100	50	90	.....

Many vitamin tables have been published, no two of them alike. Do not be disturbed if this table does not agree exactly with other tables you may have seen. Take it as a general guide to the relative value of vegetables you can grow in your garden. Remember that vegetables supply minerals and other food factors as well as vitamins. But check your garden list with this table, and be sure that you are growing enough of the vitamin-rich vegetables to supply your family with a full quota of the vitamins they need.

Editorially Speaking . . .

THIS month of March 1943 when our brave men on the battle front are fighting so valiantly to maintain the ideals of freedom and justice for which the men of the Revolution fought has special significance when we remember that it was March 4th, 1789, that the first Federal Congress, under the Constitution, convened in New York.

This fateful date of 154 years ago must be an inspiration to us all this March. As we look back on this day when the Constitution first went into effect as law of the land and the machinery of a new nation began to grind out its destiny we cannot but feel that we must today prove ourselves worthy of those men and women.

It is the duty of each one of us enjoying these rights—the putting into effect of the tenets of the Constitution by those early statesmen—not to fail in the trust to keep the torch they lighted burning brightly.

The significance of March 4th and the fateful days immediately following when the pilots of the new ship of state sailed governmental seas on a course charted by the highest principles of humanity and fairness, must always be potent in the minds of citizens of the United States.

Perhaps those early founders of the Republic recalled, as we do today, that it was only fourteen years before the opening of the first Congress that the torch fires of liberty were lighted by Patrick Henry on that twenty-third day of March at the Virginia Provincial Convention when he uttered that deathless phrase, "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death."

As the letters and reports of the work of the D. A. R. descendants of those early patriots come to my desk every day I can not but feel that they are living up to the highest traditions of the men and women from whom this society has its being.

The men and women of the armed forces who come through Washington and are stationed here seem to have a high sense of the trust imposed on them by the founders of this republic. Not all of them, of course, can claim that their inspiration comes from ancestors who fought in the Revolution and through the years for ideals which we cherish today. Some of them are first or

second generation Americans. But we cannot help but be impressed by the eagerness with which these men and women who throng Washington streets and public places are anxious to view the sacred documents treasured in the history of our nation and to learn all they can about the people who lived in the White House in historic eras or who played important roles in statesmanship.

Many of them slip away from the recreational facilities offered them to visit historic spots or to browse in the records of public institutions. The fact that these history studying Americans of the armed forces are often accompanied by their companions in arms of the armed forces of the United Nations give promise that there will be an understanding of the ideals of liberty and justice between the peoples of the United Nations when this war is over that will make for a true brotherhood of man, the ideal of all right thinking people and nations.

As they rise in library or public square or theatre or recreation center when the notes of the Star-Spangled Banner ring out some of us recall that it was in March 1931 that an act of Congress made this song our National Anthem, although it had been so recognized for many years.

So in this fateful March of 1943 let us join the refrain

"For conquer we must
When our Cause it is just
And this be our motto,
'In God is our Trust'."

With best wishes to all of you,
Your Editor,

ELISABETH ELLICOTT POE.

◇ ◇ ◇

Armstrong-Caddell Face Veneer Co.

**TAPED FACE VENEER,
High Point, North Carolina**

**We Make The Veneer
To Make The Planes
To Keep Them Flying
MARIE CADDELL FORREST
National Number 301510**

The National Metropolitan Bank of Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. F. JACOBSEN, President

Oldest National Bank in the
District of Columbia

1814—129 years old—1943

15th Street—Opposite United States Treasury

★ ★ ★ ★

COMPLETE BANKING
AND
TRUST SERVICE

★ ★ ★ ★

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

OUT-OF-PRINT and **HARD-TO-FIND BOOKS**
supplied: family histories, genealogies, and town histories; magazine back numbers, etc. All subjects, all languages. Send us your list of wants—no obligation. We report promptly. Lowest prices.
AMERICAN LIBRARY SERVICE
117 W. 49th St. Dept. N. New York

We can supply all books reviewed on these pages at publishers prices postpaid. WE ALSO BUY OLD BOOKS.

"GENEALOGICAL SERVICE WITH CITED AUTHORITY"

(American and Foreign)

BY

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC.

GENEALOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS

85-86 EIGHTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Continuing a half century of work in Family Research,
Coats of Arms, Privately Printed Volumes
Under the direction of M. M. LEWIS

Publishers of the Quarterly "AMERICANA"—Illustrated
One of the Leading Historical and Genealogical Magazines
Correspondence or interviews may be arranged in all parts
of the United States

U. S. HISTORICAL MAP

Beautifully colored. Illustrates westward progress of civilization in U. S. from time of Pilgrims. Shows historical places and correct dates. Size 21 x 27". Fine piece of educational decoration for library, classroom or home. Send \$1.00 for 1 week inspection. Money back if not satisfied. Or write for free illustrated description to: ALMARS MAP CO., 4815 Thomas Ave. So., Dept. 233, Minneapolis, Minn.

THIS MAGAZINE IS
FROM OUR PRESSES

Judd & Detweiler, Inc.

Printers and Publishers

NO PRINTING JOB TOO SMALL
NONE TOO LARGE

FLORIDA AVE. & ECKINGTON PLACE
WASHINGTON • D C

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

Published by the National Society

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

ONE Year for \$2 • TWO Years for \$3

For the enclosed \$ please send the
MAGAZINE for years starting
with the, 19..... issue to:

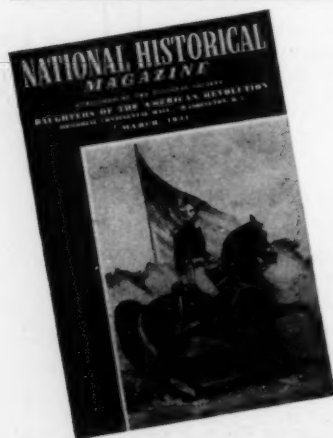
Name

Christian Name

Address

Member of Chapter

(Please Print)



Make all remittances payable to: TREASURER GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R.
[Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.]

